RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 198 BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

FINGAPORE CHINA & J PAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Cana'a Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINEES NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
23 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		16,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10 941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20 837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10 918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x ..		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA. ..		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £56.
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926, and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
20th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
11th Sept.	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1|2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1|2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,66/
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Amichand Govanji.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK BOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:
SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

East & West Ins. Co., Ltd.

65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Established in 1913.
Remarkable progress since last 3 years.
THREE-FOLD PROTECTION SCHEME WITH INCREASED 2 BENEFITS.
POLICIES NEVER LAPSE.
UNIQUE AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE SYSTEM
Before ensuring elsewhere consult our rates and Prospectus.
WANTED DIVISIONAL AGENTS.
Apply to the Secretaries,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. JARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, DACCA.
A R3633

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS for piece-goods in every town, for terms apply SYAL TRADING CO., Regd., Ludhiana with anna stamp.
A R3652

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every town for piece-goods, for terms apply H. R. GABISSAN & CO., Ludhiana, with anna stamp.
A R3652A

WANTED—CLERKS. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3654

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED—Secondhand Intermediate and ROVING FRAMES. (b) One experienced Machinery Fitter, expert in cotton Mill work. Apply to:—Mr. J. R. TEKRIWAL, Agent, Bankteshwar Mills, Bhiwani.
A R27174

WANTED—SECRETARY, MANAGERS, INSPECTORS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS and 50 AGENTS for a Limited Concern. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable with one anna stamp to NORTH-EASTERN BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3650

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE with knowledge of Physics and Chemistry as HEAD-MASTER A. V. School. Pranty, on a salary of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 80 p.m. S. T. C. will be preferred first. Apply soon with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Pranty Municipality.
A 27177

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER to teach the subject in the middle and high sections. Preference will be given to one, who takes an active interest in games. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. HEADMASTER, High School, Alwar (Rajputana).
A 27145

WANTED.—DISTRICT AGENTS through-out India, Burma and Ceylon to sell (STAR BRAND) high quality INKS, GUMS and PERFUMERY. BLUE BLACK INKS in speciality being recently Analyzed and Certified, for their Good Fluidity by the Test House Government of India. For terms apply THE WESTERN INDIA FACTORY, Parel, Bombay.
A R3644

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMMERCE BACHELOR wants EMPLOYMENT. Can teach History and Commerce (including Shorthand) to Matric and Intermediate Class students. Please write Box No. 1786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3643

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST ENGLISH APPLES and PEARS.—11 lbs. basket for 5/4 only. Orders booked now. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3517

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS by well-known makers, prices lowest. Railway freight free India. Illustrated Catalogue Free. PIONEER ARMS CO., Meerut.
T R3590

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock goodwill secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

BENARES SILK CLOTHES.—Benares Gowri Saris of any colour 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 cubits, Rs. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Benareshi Genuine Saris (gold embroidered) Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. Jacket and Blouse pieces Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. Suit and Shirting clothes, Chadars (Dopattas) Rs. 8 to Rs. 50. German Silver Toys for girls (32 set), Rs. 4-8, 3-4, 2-4. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. BENARES TRADING CO., Dasaswanudh, BENARES CITY.
T R3614

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyco, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Ready for sale, COTTON WASTES, viz.:—Opener, Gudder, Card Fly, Stripping and Weaving Dirty, etc. Highest offers required. Address:—THE AGENT, Bankteshwar Cotton Mills, Bhiwani.
T 27175

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVT. SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

—:o:—

The sole-agency of Messrs. Md. Mussa Haji Ebrahim & Co. 32 Godown Street G. T. Madras, for the sale of goods manufactured at the above Factory, having been terminated on the 25th July 1926, notice is hereby given that the factory will handle all the orders directly. There are no other Agents at present appointed by the Factory. Please write for price list and conditions of sale. The Factory is booking orders and the soaps will be despatched in the order in which they are booked. For further information apply to,

S. G. SASTRY, B. A., M. Sc., (LONDON.) F. C. S.,
Industrial Chemist, & Chemical Engineer,
Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

WENLOCKS BUILDINGS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the ground and building of Messrs. Wenlock and Company, most centrally situated at the junction of Mount Road, Wallajah Road and Ellis Road, facing the Government House (Ripon Gate) and quite close to the Post and Telegraph Offices.

The ground floor of the building comprises an extensive show room of about 4,000 sq. ft. and is 4 ft. above the level of the road. There is a workshop adjoining the showroom, measuring about 2,500 sq. ft.

For further particulars apply to E. F. GREATOREX, Receiver, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
27171

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Housing and Suburban Circle, invites sealed tenders on K-2 form for the following work.

"MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF THE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE CHAWLS IN ALL THE AREAS, WORLI, DE LISLE ROAD, NAIGAUM AND SEWREE FOR THE YEAR 1926-1927."

Tender forms will on payment of Rs. 2 per set, be issued to intending contractors by the Executive Engineer, Housing and Materials Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Any other information necessary can be had from the same office on any working day during office hours. Tenders will be received until 2 p.m. (Standard Time) on the 25th August, 1926.

A. HAMID,
Executive Engineer,
Housing and Materials Division.
27131

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, the 20th instant will return on MONDAY, the 23rd instead of Sunday, the 22nd instant and run to following revised timings:—

Poona	d.	19-00
Kirkee	d.	19-08
Talegaon	d.	19-41
Lonavla	a.	20-19
	d.	20-24
Khandala	d.	20-32
Karjat	a.	21-23
	d.	21-28
Neral	d.	21-41
Kalyan	a.	22-19
	d.	22-24
Byculla	a.	23-11
V. T. Bombay.	a.	23-29

H G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 16th August, 1926.
27167

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1926, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 16th September, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1926.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926 to FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.
E. J. BUNBURY.
Joint General Manager.
Agents.

Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th August, 1926.
27166

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 2582
18/8/26.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

E. 2609
17-8-26.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of AMBALAL MOTIRAM MODY, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, late of Bombay, a Pleader practising in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and residing at Anand Bhuvan, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Deceased.

Bai JEYKOREBAI widow of Ambalal Motiram Mody, the deceased abovenamed, also of Bombay, Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Anand Bhuvan, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27173

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3445 of 1925.

ABDULLABHAI EBRAHIMJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Old Modikhana, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) ESUFALLY TYEBALLY MAMOOWALLA, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Esuf Building, Carnac Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, now residing at Najampura Sidhpur and (2) ABDULLABHAI HUSSONALLY MAMOOWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Raja Mansion, Koliwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of March, 1926, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 16,630/- for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest on Rs. 13,790 from the date of the said decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS firstly by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 25th day of May, 1926, moveable property, consisting of 7 show cases, one show case in the centre of the room, one writing table, three chairs, one stool, one door with mirror, collapsible iron door, one iron box fixed to the writing table, one ceiling fan, one small table, shelf, one dealwood box containing stationery, show case, etc., was attached.

AND WHEREAS secondly by a warrant of attachment under Order 21, Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated 25th May, 1926, the garnishees Messrs. Hoosein Bros. have handed over to the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property, viz., 11 cupboards (big and small) fixed to the wall, one small safe fixed in one of the cupboards, one big and one small shelf, one piece looking glass door, 5 sofas, 8 chairs, two electric ceiling fans without regulators, 5 electric fittings without bulbs one old gas stove and one old writing table.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under, and by virtue of the Warrant of sale, dated 24th July, 1926, and the Judge's order, dated 10th August, 1926, put up for sale by Public Auction the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The abovementioned moveable property will be sold on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in a shop at Baria Building, near Crawford Market, without the Fort.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay
Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27178

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 833 of 1924.

LILADHAR RATANSEY and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KRISHNAJI BALWANT SAMANT. ..... Defendant.

and

BHAGWANJI J. SHAH and Another. ..... Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 12th day of January, 1925, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th September, 1925, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1926, at the hours of 4-40 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land at Ville Parle, in the Thana District together with the buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 2068 square yards or thereabouts and bearing portions of Pot Nos. 7, 9, 10, 14 and 21 of Survey No. 21 and bearing final Plot No. 18 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and surrounded on the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the proposed Development Road, on or towards the North by final Plot No. 20 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A and on the South by final plot No. 16 of the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27008

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

I. P. 31 of 1924.

(1) SEVALAI S. V. VALASUBRAMANIA PILLAI, (2) SEVALAI S. V. SATHIVELU PILLAI ... Insolvents

THE undersigned will hold a sale of a Cotton Ginning Factory, belonging to the abovenamed insolvents "free of encumbrance" on 17-9-26 in the premises of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tuticorin. The sale will commence from 12 noon and will be concluded only after approval by Court. The upset price is Rs. 8,000. The sale will be held subject to a lease which expires by 15-10-26.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The factory is situated a few yards from the Railway station of Nalli, situate on the main South Indian Railway line, between Madras and Tuticorin.
2. It has an oil engine "Imperial Make" of 38 H.P. with accessories such as water pump, water tank and 1 long water pipe.
3. It has a dynamo and a supply of 22 electric lights inclusive of 1 big dome light.
4. There are 9 gins and an opener for cleaning kappas.
5. There is a blacksmith's shop containing a drilling machine, bellows, hammers, Adagal, spanners, etc.
6. It has a Pirithattu some taps, dies, emery stone with tank frame, etc.
7. The factory has a big godown, store room, office rooms, etc.
8. There are 7 shops attached to the factory.
9. The extent of the whole site inclusive of the actual portion on which the factory is built is about 1.76 acres.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had, on application to the undersigned.

S. R. SANKARA IYER,
Receiver.
5-8-26. R3647

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF ADDL. SUB-JUDGE I. THE KOIL AT ALIGARH DISTRICT.

Suit No. 1720 of 1925.

Firm T. L. SHARMA & CO. through Lokman, S/o Pancham of Naurangabad, Aligarh ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MOHMAMOON BHANJA FIDA HUSSAIN AUDAMJI, Hardware Merchant, dwelling at Lohar Chal, Sardar Building No. 24, Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 120, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 18th day of October, 1926, at 10 o'clock in the before-noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 17th day of August, 1926.

BANS GOPAL NAG,
Munsarim,
Court of Small Causes,
Aligarh

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.
2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

27179

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AMUSEMENTS.

AIN'T it a GRAND & GLORIOUS FEELING ?
ONE WEEK OF LAUGHTER
The management are pleased to announce a second week's run
OF
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS
LATEST SUPER COMEDY
An Epic in Screen Comedy
"GIRL SHY"
8 Reels
A veritable riot of fun.
Eight gloom-chasing reels.
Banish the blues with Lloyd.
See this joyous Jester & laugh.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Prices: Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4/-, Orchestra Stalls 1/8/-, Balcony 0/12/, Gallery 0/6/-
The management apologises to all patrons who were unable to obtain admission last week and would advise them to book early.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Owing to Great Rush One Week More.
ALSO
UP-TO-DATE NEW DANCE This Week
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE
MADAN KALA
A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—
Well-known Artists.
Also Beautiful
STAGE DANCE By
Miss SHANTADEVI
TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M.
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.
COMING KRISHNA PICTURE—
A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT RIPON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Chellaji Dharmaji and on account and at the risk of Bai Fatmabai wife of Adamali Allibhai Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st February 1925 made between the Mortgagor of the one part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY, the 20th August, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a building in course of construction standing thereon but now nearly completed situate lying and being at Ripon Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3582 and Cadestral Survey No. 2|1517 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3751-3751, Street Nos. 3-4, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a private passage on or owards the South by the property of Mrs. Law on or towards the West by the property of Subanally Peerbhai Ramji and on or towards the East by the property of Pirojshaw Sorabji Cawasji Laka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chottalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Yesterday's depression is weakening rapidly over the Central Provinces where some heavy falls have again occurred. Conditions are favourable for the formation of another depression in the North of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Sind, East Rajputana, Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar; and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, East United Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, West United Provinces, and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Tavoy Diamond Island and Toungoo two inches; Rangoon one; Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Yamethin three; Chaibasa one and a half; Simla, Dalhousie and Peshawar one; Chérat two; Karachi and Udaipur one; Kotah two; Neemuch one and a half; Hoshangabad one; Saugor five; Seoni two; Pachmarhi and Cochin three; and Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 19.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 19. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 05	55 62	26 08	42 61
Fort ..	0 08	81 00	25 39	47 54
J J. Hospital	0 05	65 35	..	46 55

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 19th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.722 inches (·028 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.667 " (.020 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.012
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.8 above normal)
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 79.2 degrees (2.0 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 82 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.05 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.55 "
" " " year 58.71 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 19TH AUGUST 1926.

Summory of observations recorded at 8 hours, on Trursday, the 19th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0,34'' of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in parts of the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.34'' of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall. Temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi has had 1.10'' of rain, Jaipur 0.22'', Ajmer 0.56'', Kotah 1.84'', Mount Abu 0,57'' and Jacobabad a light fall. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was much lower than usual in parts of Rajphtana and the minimum in upper Sind.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1.68'' of rain and Indore 0.64''. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Central India West and locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was appreciably below, normal except West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0,61'' of rain, Saugor, 5.00'', Hoshangabad 0.95'', Khandwa 0.18'', Amraoti 0.36'' and Nagpur 0.73''. Skies are heavily clouded over most of the area. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was appreciably below normal except in the extreme north, where it was normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.20'' of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 85deg.1 (1deg.. above normal) and the lowest 79deg.2 (2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in north Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression over the Central Provinces has moved in a northwesterly direction and has markedly weakened. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rainfall in the central parts of the country. The monsoon is very weak in the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Sind, east Rajputana, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and Malabar, and locally in the west United Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The only fall of importance, which remains to be mentioned, is 2.91'' at Cochin.

Forecast.—Decrease in the Central Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 18TH AUGUST, 1926, ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

The depression which has weakened slightly has moved into the Central Provinces where very heavy rain has fallen locally. It is moving in a west-north westerly direction. The monsoon has been active in northeast and central India and is extending in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad Coorg and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred, in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, Gujerat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein three inches; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Sibsagar two; Dhubri, Silchar one; Darjiling five; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Sambalpur two; Ranchi one; Mussooree, Murree one; Cherat two; Seoni four; Pachmarhi five; Jagdalpur three; Pendra one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Thursday. THE 19th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta	0.16	1.24	—1.08		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	2.36	4.16	—1.80		7.20
Rawalpindi	18.37	15.96	+2.41		34.77
Lahore	6.98	10.59	—3.61		19.62
Hissar ..	0.34	11.45	7.81	+3.64	14.47
Ambala ..	0.03	22.72	16.53	+6.09	30.49
Delhi	18.90	15.52	+3.38		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	17.85	16.17	+1.68		26.90
Mainpur	15.76	15.13	+0.63		27.07
Jhansi ..	0.34	20.97	23.41	—2.44	36.17
Cawnpore	17.93	20.44	—2.51		35.92
Allahabad ..	0.04	14.36	23.46	—9.10	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	0.13	2.02	1.99	+0.03	3.68
Karachi ..	11.0	4.24	5.15	—0.91	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikanor ..	0.02	5.88	6.57	—0.69	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.56	10.68	13.08	—2.40	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.22	14.05	14.89	—0.84	24.21
Kotah ..	1.84	11.93	18.06	—6.13	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.57	41.71	40.98	+0.73	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	20.86	10.32	10.54		14.39
Dwaraka	7.16	9.73	—2.57		13.52
Veraval	30.06	13.93	16.13		18.80
Rajkot	20.58	18.92	+1.66		26.29
Bhavnagar ..	14.62	13.68	+0.94		21.20
para ..					
Surat	40.90	30.20	10.70		40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.05	26.57	21.72	+4.85	28.83
Deesa	13.02	16.78	—3.76		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	1.68	22.24	17.16	+4.08	29.19
Indore ..	0.64	15.09	20.61	—5.52	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.61	27.23	35.04	—8.81	55.11
Saugor ..	5.00	31.66	29.59	+2.07	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.95	40.81	31.44	+8.74	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.18	18.61	17.80	+0.79	29.63
Akola	0.14		18.86		31.35
Amraoti ..	0.36	14.8.	19.14	—4.27	38.05
Nagpur ..	0.73	34.28	29.56	+4.72	48.97
Chanda	30.50	31.80	—1.24		51.90
Raipur ..	0.06	21.82	32.05	10.23	50.86
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.05	55.62	51.90	+3.66	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.20	87.42	75.20	12.22	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.12	70.30	72.24	—1.94	94.95
Karwar ..	0.02	78.68	89.91	11.33	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	10.74	10.88	—0.14		22.23
Ahmednagar ..	11.42	9.94	+1.48		22.36
Poona ..	0.01	16.62	14.49	+2.13	27.11
Sholapur	11.97	11.63	+0.34		28.45
Bijapur	4.24	7.15	—2.91		20.90
Belgaum ..	0.04	40.96	31.57	+9.41	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	13.89	14.64	+5.25		27.53
Nizamabad			—4.15		40.08
Indur	17.66	21.86			
Hyderabad	7.42	10.05	—7.63		32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.73	84.78	88.26	—3.48	125.68
Calicut ..	0.39	92.35	75.47	17.40	117.16
Cochin ..	2.91	72.57	59.75	12.82	114.51
Trivandrum	0.09	24.00	25.20	+0.79	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.31	26.42	15.11	11.31	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.09	14.47	15.45	—3.98	41.59
Bellary		3.38	5.21	—1.89	20.51
Cuddapah		12.08	10.34	+1.70	31.23
Madras ..	0.19	4.81	8.55	—3.96	50.74
Bangalore		7.06	10.24	—3.22	35.57
Coimbatore		4.75	3.80	+0.95	22.29
Trichinopoly ..		4.00	4.63	—0.63	84 18
Nagapatam		0.40	5.47	—5.07	54.99

In the Bengal Council, on Wednesday afternoon, answering questions put by the representative by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. Mr. Birley said that he had seen certain articles that had appeared in the "Bengalee", on July 14, 15 and 16, casting aspersions on the Sub-Divisional Officer, Barrackpore. He had come to the conclusion that the editor of the paper could not be successfully prosecuted for them, and the legal advice he took when he got the questions had confirmed his view. The Government, therefore, did not contemplate taking any action in the matter. —F.P.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 19th.

The market opened at about yesterday's closing rates and the prices did not vary the whole day, one way or the other in mill shares. Tata Hydros opened at 1027/8 touching Rs. 1045 and receded to Rs. 1030. There were also not as before big fluctuations in Tata Iron Ordinary Differeds, the highest prices being Rs. 43/12 and Rs. 147/8 respectively. The general tone of the market seems to be steady and the reaction must set in.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Dividend	Quotations Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	78
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	55½
Central	25	1½	26
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1607 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	387 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	17
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	96 4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	96 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	270
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	94
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	192 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	256 4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—10—2	
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	727 8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 ½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1032 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	967 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	542 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	145
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	230
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476 4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	127 8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	0-4-0	5 4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	100
Mckenzie	100	30	335
New Uni n Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	132
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	66
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	141 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	42 8
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	29
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 2
New India	25	ly	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100	..	45
Apollo	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O ..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	909 12
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	300
Bradbu y P	250	7 p.c	180
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62 8
Century	100	20y	375
Central India O. ..	100	16	527 8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	442 8
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	135
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	4	183 12
Curcimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	750
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	248 12
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	88 4
inlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1550 XD
Hoian Bl aching, etc.	100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-12	385
Jamshed O.	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee ..	All		90
Kilachand	25	..	3 10
Kohinoor	500	..	1070
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5500
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	27
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	105
Madras United ..	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1825
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140
Mysore	50	4	177 8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	306 4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	481 4
Phoenix	100	10	427 8
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550
Sholapur	1,000	450	8750 XD
Simplex	250	..	112 8
Sir Shapurji Broac'a	100	..	40
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	507 8
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2250
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 17

Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	430
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	903-12	912 8	907-8	908-12	
Century	378 12	378-12	373-12	375	
Central India ..		51-4	531-4	527-8	527-8
Colaba Land ..					135
Crescent 1	—				183-12
Edward Sassoon..	..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy ..	882 8	886-4	881-4	881-4	
Finalay	..	..	..	130-	
Globe				..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	182- 8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	385
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	105
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	..	115
New Great ..	307-8	310	306-4	306-4	
Pearl		482-8	485	481-4	481-4
Pabany					248-12
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	427-8
Simplex ..					112 8
Swadeshi		511-4	511-4	506-4	507-8
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	115
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					230
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	192-8
Tram Co. Ord.	126-4	126-14	126 4	126-4	
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	17
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	26
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	96-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	96-4
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	..	44-8
Tata Hydro	1030	1047-8	1030	1032-8	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		42 4	42	42-8	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	140	148-12	137-8	141-	

DR. BATLIWALA'S AUGE MIXTURE COMPETITION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public are now informed by the firm of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co. through the medium of your columns that "owing to sudden illness of one of the Directors of Dr. Batliwalla's Co. it has been made impossible to announce the result of the competition early but it will be out by the end of this month." In this connection I desire to state that the public cannot be blamed if they infer that this announcement has apparently been made following on the letter previously published on the subject in your issue of Friday, 6th instant by "A Competitor." You, Sir, and the interested public will note too that a period of six days grace was conceded before "A Competitor" committed himself to address these lines through the medium of the Press. All that need be said at the present therefore is that the proper time to have inserted a notice of this kind was "the 31st of July 1926 at the latest," this being the date of expiry of the time limit—in this particular case a whole month—wherein to publish the result. The sudden illness of the Director as we are told must have occurred some time in July: it could not have possibly affected publication of the result if it had occurred in August, so that a belated announcement to postpone publication of the result made only on the 14th August, a fortnight after the 31st July the last day of a whole month at their disposal for publication, appears to one to be very unbusinesslike to say the least of this affair.—Yours, etc.

A COMPETITOR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—following the various devices employed in western countries to attract the consumers of patent medicines as well as to push on the sale of newspapers, in our city too, enterprising parties have now taken up this practice of prize competition.

To take the recent enterprise of the Ague Mixture proprietors the result of the competition advertised by them was to be announced last month. However, Messrs. Narottom Girdhar and Co., perhaps, forget all about the announcement until "A Competitor" recently woke them up through his letter in your columns. Now they come forward with the explanation of the illness of a Director. Perhaps, only a very limited number, let us suppose, made any attempt. What the authorities have to do, in all fairness, is to pay up the promised rewards to those who took part in the competition whether the number be few or many. The public is watching the result with interest.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, August 14.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"A student" complains that the reply given by Hon. Mr. Jadhav with reference to the L.C. P.S. Examination is entirely misleading. He says that the Medical schools were started by Government with a view to turn out doctors for the purposes of the Military and Civil Medical departments. He attributes the slaughter of the student-examinees to the policy of retrenchment followed in these departments.

GUJARATI FILMS.

Mr. Nanabhai Talaty strongly condemns the plots and the manner of presentation of some of the Gujarati films which are being screened from time to time in the Bombay Cinema houses. These films, he deplores, cannot but exercise sinister inpuence over the ignorant and illiterate visitors who thlong these cinema hohses for the purpose of amusement.

THEFT IN MACKICHAN HALL.

"A Mackichanite" lodges a severe complaint against the authorities of the Mackichan Hall of the Wilson College for their indifference in tracing thieves who committed no less than ten small and big thefts during the last term. The victims were all stidents staying in the Hostel and the articles stolen were time-pieces, books and also cash money in two cases.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Asadali draws the attention of the public to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's election manifesto which he says is a sample of its kind in points of direct and truthful appeal to voters for their votes. Mr. Jamnadas, the writer proceeds, does not hold out tempting promises but wants the public to judge him from the record of his work in the Assembly.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 19.

Jute:—Albion 473; Alliance 455; Anglo-India 338; Auckland 245; Barnagore 173; Bally 188; Birla 8/8; Belvedere 493; Budge Budge 415; Caledonian 512; Chapdani 150; Clive 36/8; Craig 4; Cheviot 259; Dalhousie 386; Delta 487; Empire 52/4; Fort Gloster 800; Fort William 280; Gondalpara 900; Gourepore 700; Hukumchand 11/10; Hooghly 73; Howrah 40/8; Kamarhatty 566; Kankanarrah 456; Kelvin, 850; Khardah 420; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 273; Lawrence 595; Lothian 415; Naihati 450; National 28/6; New Central 575; Northbrook 52; Nudea 46/8 Orient 221; Presidency 7/8; Reliance 63/8; Soorah 28; Standard 415; Union 545; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15/2; Jute 58/9

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Bengal Nagpur 21; Dunbar 132; Keshavram Cotton 4; Coal:—Union 16; Samla Kendra 8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/2; Burma Corp 10/12; I I Still 7/6; I Standard wagon 26; Marshalls 4/2; Imperial Bank 1510; Imperial Conty 385.

Remarks:—Jute shares easier. Cottons and coals remained unchanged. I I Still and Imperial Bank Shares were improving. Government securities were steady. 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper 77/4; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/4; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88.

A Simla message says:—

With reference to the press communique dated 19th May 1926 it is announced for general information that Messrs. S. Amin Ahmad, (Bihar and Orissa) and Shamsher Singh Dulat, (Punjab) who qualified at the Indian Civil Service competitive examination held at Allahabad in January 1926 and two Burman gentlemen viz., Maung Kyin and Maung Sang Maung have been selected by the Secretary of State for nomination to the I.S.C. Maung Sang Maung's nomination is subject to his being found physically fit.—A.P.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
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H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19.

A rise of 11 to 6 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on somewhat unfavourable weekly weather report, and on reports of heavy rains in Texas and damage by insects.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The weekly weather report of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau is unfavourable. It is too wet generally. The progress of the crop is poor to fair. There are considerable complaints of boll-weevil and worms."

Messrs. Dreyfus and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Damage is feared from rains in the Western States. But do not think prices will advance much."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report is unfavourable."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th instant (11.5 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather somewhat less favourable."

Despite a small advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning ½ rupee lower with Broach August at Rs. 344 and closed easier at Rs. 343. There was nothing doing in this contract. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 314 3/4 and advanced to Rs. 315 1/2 on general buying. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market eased to Rs. 313 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs and closed at Rs. 314.

At Sewri the bazar opened at Rs. 313 3/4 improved to Rs. 314 1/4, eased to Rs. 313 1/4 and closed at Rs. 314. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers. Shroffs were sellers.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 304 and closed easier at Rs. 301 1/2 on general selling. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 250 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday with a moderate demand.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	314
Fully Good Broach July-August	343½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	250½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	301

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

M G Dhollera—Superfine 351, Fine 343, F Good 335, Good 327.

M G Kadi-Viramgaon—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

M G Kalagin—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342

M G Southerns—F Good 348, Good 338, F G Fair 328.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Fully Good Broach April-May	314
Fully Good Broach July-August	343
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	250
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	302
Good Southerns Aug.-Sept.	332

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th August, 1926.—

Cotton	2,876 bales.
Wheat	1,540 cwts.
Linseed	3,258 cwts.
Rape, etc.	109 cwts.
Gingellyseed	12 cwts.
Poppyseed	448 cwts.
Groundnuts	557 cwts.
Castorseed	2,303 cwts.
Rice	29,483 cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.
Cottonseed	895 cwts.
Mowraseed	4,696 cwts.
Gram	1,105 cwts.
Juwar	1,559 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1,782 cwts.
Bajri	1,794 cwts.
Coal	1,296 tons.

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	121	2,92,339	2,97,382
Central India	309	3,85 833	3,48,287
Berar and Nagar		2,24,691	2,09,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	98,236
Berar	252	4,79,091	5,73,267
Central Provinces		2,47,006	2,58,917
Total Comras	682	17,03,349	17,85,157
Dholera		2,85,198	3,16,017
N.W. Provinces	134	1,31,147	1,33,059
Rajputana	78	1.15.638	82,849
Sind-Punjab	46	2,95,095	3,65 005
Broach		3,13,357	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	103	1,66,582	2,14,935
Westerns-Northerns	813	1,13,9.9	1,21,905
Cocanada		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	853	66.555	39.743
Persian	155	5.507	6,709
American		17,257	4,649
Egyptian and African	12	84,927	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,518
Total	2,876	33,06,255	36,37,990

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 12th August This year	Last year
Europe	2,334	5,40,255	6,94,315
Japan & China	922	18,42,009	19,87,924
Coast Ports		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,09,366	15,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,976	28,001
Total	3,256	25,29,266	27,48,448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/55	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Malkapur Fine M G	277/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70.	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	240	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	255/60	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	330/5	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	375/85	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	305/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug 18.

To-day's Closing.

October	16 85+.10
December	16.85+.09
January	16.90+.11
March	17 10+.09
May	17.26+.06
Middling Spot	18.30+.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, August 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000 bales.

Day's Exports to real Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

NW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aust 18.

October	16.79+.04
January	16.69+.02
Middling	17.80+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 18.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August	.....	9.20+.06
September	.....	9.13+.06
October	8.93	9.04+.06
November		8.88+.05
December		8.89+.05
January	8.81	8.90+.02
February		8.90—.02
March	8.87	8.96+.02
April		8.96+.02
May	8.91	8.99+.02
June		8.96+.02
July		8.97+.02
August	8.84	8.91+.02
Middling Spot		9.62+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 18,

To-day's Sales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100 bales.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October	16.86—.07
January	16.91+.01
March	17.13

New York 12.45 p.m.:—

October	16.86—.08
January	16.91—.04
March	17.12—.05

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

October	16.90—.03
January	16.82—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 18.

	To-day's	To-day's
August		14.85+.02
September		14.85+.02
October		14.80+.02
November	14.55	14.65+.02
December		14.50+.02
January	.....	14.35
February	.....	14.29
March	.....	14.23
April	.....	14.23
May	.....	14.18
June	.....	14.18
July	.....	14.18
August	.....	14.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.70

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 18.

To-day's Closing.

Scinde Good	6.45
Scinde Fully Good	675
Scinde Fine	705
Bengal Good	6.55
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.15
Oomra, Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra, Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.60
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.40

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price —

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb August shipment value 53/6

Market: Quiet and dull.

Wheat, Australian, August shipment sellers 56/9

Market:—Quiet.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, August shipment buyers 55/3

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, August shipment, sellers 56/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, 63 lb, January/February shipment, sellers 53/3

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price —

Linseed, Calcutta, August/September shipment value ton £18/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta September/October shipment sellers ton £18/15/0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price:—

Linseed, La Plata, c i f August/September shipment offered ton £16 5/8

Linseed, La Plata, c i f October/November shipment Hull paid ton £16 3/4

Market: Prices are in favour of buyers.

Linseed, Bombay August/September shipment sellers ton £19 1/8

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price —

Linseed Oil, naked, London, September/December delivery paid cwt 34

Linseed Oil, naked, London, January/April delivery paid cwt 34/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price:—

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta—September per cwt 15/10 1/2

October/December per cwt 16

January/March per cwt 16/4 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Bombay—January/March per cwt 16/5 1/2

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Karachi—January/March per cwt 16/6 1/4

Market:—Business fair. Rates firm.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 18.

To-day's prices —

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 19 1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Au. 18.

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	485.56+.06

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price.—

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot buyers 1/7 5/8

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot sellers 1/7 7/8

Pale Crepe, lb Spot buyers 1/7 3/8

Pale Crepe, sellers 1/7 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6d.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August

Bank's selling D D 1/6d.

Bank's selling T T 1/6d. September.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan./Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1180.

Bank's buying D D 1280.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1295.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132

Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 147.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 190 1/2.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/2.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 99 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.86 18th inst.

London—Japan 1/11¾ 18th inst.

London—Paris 169.00 18th inst.

London—Belgium 175.00 18th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.14 18th inst.

London—Italy 147.00 18th inst.

London—Prague 164.00 18th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bank Telegraphic	1/6
Bank Demand	1/6 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146 1/2
Shanghai	189 3/4
Japan	132
Singapore	156 1/2

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Gold £1/4/9 3/4 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 28 5/8d. 18th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 11/16d. 18th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 3/8 cts.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 17/32 per cent 18th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 21/32 per cent 18th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1 per cent.

Money 1 Month 2 per cent.

Money 3 Months 2 per cent.

Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.

Money 12 Months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 18.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-25/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3/4 per cent.

London, August 18.

To-day's Rate.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, August 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £22 1-1/4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1/2+1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9.3/4+1/8

National Bank £49 1/4.

Eastern Bank £6.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86 1/8.

Conversion Loan £76.3/4.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101.7/8.

Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104.1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £57.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £69.3/8—1/8.

Government Securities 3 p.c. £69.1/4—1/8

Consols £55.1/4—3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £98 7/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £101-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 18.

	To-day's Rate.
T. T. Berlin on London	20 41
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11½
T.T. Brussels on London	177.25
TT. Madrid on London	31.17
T.T Milan on London	Unquoted
T.T Berne on London	25.15
T.T. Paris on London	17.00

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Sovereigns ready 18/6/6.

Sovereigns forward 18/6/6.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/3.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9.

Bar silver ready Rs. 64/14/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/14/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/7/0.

London, Aug. 18.

Bar gold ready s 84/9 3/4

Silver ready d. 28/10.

Silver forward d. 28/11.

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. China bought. Fair amount of business has been done. Buyers and sellers satisfied.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 18.

To-day's price:—

Cottonseed, Bombay August/September shipment sellers £7 3/4

Castorseed, Bombay, August/September shipment value £15 1/2

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold August/September shipment nominal ton £21/0/0

Rapeseed, Toria August/September shipment nominal ton £21/0/0

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore August/September shipment nominal ton £20/0/0

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, August/September shipment nominal ton £22/0/0

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 18.

Open Market Price.

	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, Fine price	£4/4/9.3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 18.

Silver.—America sold. China bought. Buyers satisfied

	To-day's Price.
Spot	28.5/8+1/16
Forward	28 11/16+1/8

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—21/6/6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/3, highest 21/6/6, at 6 p.m. 21/6/6.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/0, highest 21/6/3, at 6 p.m. 21/6/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready:—64/11/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/10/0, highest 64/10/0, at 6 p.m. 64/10/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/5/0, highest 64/5/0, at 6 p.m. 64/5/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/8/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/11/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88|1

Tone of Market:—Steady, fair enquiry.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 19.

KHADI.	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Textile	,,	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6

LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.

Standard Mull	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91-92½	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 6

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		50 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 13.

Copper English Best Selected	...65 3/4
Copper Braziers	£73
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard	£31-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£16 3/4

Mr. Sale, Sessions Judge, Delhi, pronounced judgment in the Katra Barian murder case in which Mohmed Fazal, Mahmed Isaq and Abdur Rahman were charged under Section 302 I.P.C. for the alleged murder of a Hindu named Samalia in the disturbances of the 24th June. The Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of assessors of not guilty acquitted the accused.—A.P.

Kaliamardan	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 1 3
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 3

LONG CLOTH X Quality:—

Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 3
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0

LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 9
Globe	,,	0 14 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 9
Palkhi	,,	0 15 9
Maher	,,	0 15 9

LEPAD:—

Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 6

DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—

Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 6
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur	,,	13 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
3800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0

GABRUN NO. 5124:—

Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E D Rachael	,,	8 8 0

SALITA:—

Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0

STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0

DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0

CHADAR KORI CALANDER.

Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 3 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti's Lecture on "Divine Duty of Doctors" Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, 4 p.m.

K.R. Cama Oriental Institute Annual Gathering and Dr. J.J. Modi's discourse of "The Birthplace of Zoroaster," 6 p.m.

Adult Educaional Association.—The study circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P.A. Wadia will meet today at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

Tilak Memorial Committee.—A meeting of the Tilak Memorial Committee will be held to-day Friday, at 7 p. m (S. T.) at the Congress House, Proctor Road. In view of the importance of the business members are requested to attend the meeting.

K.R. Cama Oriental Institute.—The annual gathering to commemorate the 17h anniversary of the death of late Mr. K R. Cama, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, will give a discourse on "The Birth place of Zarathushtra."

A Lecture by Dr. Kurtakoti.—Under the auspices of the Debating Society of Grant Medical College, Shrimat Shankeracharya Dr. Kurtakoti will speak on "Divine Duty of Doctors," to day at 4 p.m. sharp, in the Anatomy Theatre. All the medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

Lecture on "Guinea-Worm."—A public lecture on "Guinea-Worm" with magic lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. V.S. Toro, Deputy Educational Inspector for Vernacular Instruction, Bombay Presidency, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. The lecture is open to the public.

"The Birthplace of Zoroaster."—The annual gathering to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the death of Mr. K.R. Cama, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road Fort (entrance from the Ravelin Street.) Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "The Birthplace of Zoroaster." Miss Serene Manekji Curseti will preside on the occasion.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

A SPLENDID MATCH.

Thursday's match between the South Staffords and West Kents provided one of the best games seen on the Cooperage for many a day. It was a good hard tussle throughout brimful of a high standard of play. A terrific face was set at the beginning and maintained by a couple of teams who were obviously in the pink of condition. The local team took some time to settle down but thereafter they gave a real classic display which was a revelation to the enthusiasts who frequent the Cooperage And they fully deserved to win which they did by four goals to two, though matters did not appear exactly cheerful when the visitors led at the interval by one goal. The Kents were a solid team but they met their masters in speed and science. Both the local wingers, Croame and Allen, were in sparkling form, and showed a big turn of speed. In fact it was mainly owing to the brilliance and unselfishness of the latter that the Staffords were able to win so well. Baker was the life and soul of the team his display representing the very poetry of centre-half play. For the losers Davies, the left wing, did a lot of useful work and was largely instrumental in the scoring of the two goals. Elliott between the posts brought off some splendid saves.

The opening half was marked by very even play the ball travelling from end to end in rapid succession Davies, on the Kents' left, showed marvellous speed and hooked the ball nicely in front of goal. Colley, taking one of his centres first time scored the opening goal. The Staffords carried the ball across to the other side where Elliott prevented a certain goal. Shortly after, he earned hearty applause by extricating himself and the ball from a hots of opponents a yard in front of his change.

After the interval the Staffords found their form and from this stage onwards they played with the confidence of victors. Allen led lightning raids on the left, and bringing the ball round near the goal, he passed the ball nicely across the goal-mouth for Dean to score the equaliser. Not long after he sent across a similar pass which gave Pearce the opportunity of putting his side ahead. The third goal was a lucky one, Croame sent across a long pass from the wing and in attempting to intercept Last sent the ball into his own goal. Adopting forceful tactics the Kents succeeded in reducing the lead through Kemboll, after the Staffords goalie had been charged off his feat. Another fine piece of work by Allen resulted in Nellor netting the fourth goal for his side, the final whistle leaving the local lads winners of a splendid match.

South Staffords ..... 4 goals.
West Kents ..... 2 goals.

South Staffords:—Davies; Eardley and Wardell: Boath, Baker and Binks; Croame, Pearce, Mellor, Dean and Allen.

West Kents:—Elliott; White and Last; Bruce, Rose and Adams Thatcher, Colley, Kemboll, Bristow and Davies.

Referee:—Mr. F. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Gordons v. G. I. P. Matunga.

VOTE BY BALLOT

THE SYSTEM TO CONTINUE

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding

Mr. D. G. Khairaz's motion in regard to the abolition of the ballot system was defeated by a very large majority as was expected at the previous meeting. Corporators of all shades of opinion spoke against the motion characterising it as undemocratic and unsatisfactory. They were not convinced of the argument of Mr. Khiraz and voted solidly against the motion.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S STATUE.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Commissioner from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., for self and others, Hon.

DADABHAI NOWROJI'S STATUE.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Commissioner from the Hon. Sir Dinsha E. Wacha, Kt., for self and others, Hon. Secretaries of the Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Committee, requesting him to be so good as to obtain the sanction of the Corporation at an early day for the grant, free of all charges and taxes for ever, all that strip of the road in Hornby Road, opposite the Bank of India Buildings, for election of the Statue, raised by public funds, of that most distinguished citizen, Dadabhai Nowroji, who was once a very active and prominent member of the Bombay Corporation.

The Commissioner in recommending the application said:—

"I am sure the Corporation would have no hesitation in making it available for the Statue of one of our most distinguished citizens, who was also once a very active and useful member of the Corporation. I therefore request their sanction to the site being handed over to the Secretaries free of charge. The latter propose to hand over the Statue to the Corporation for maintenance together with a sum of Rs. 1,200 for its upkeep; and I request the sanction of the Corporation to assume charge of the Statue after its erection on these terms."

On the motion of Dr. D. E. Master, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Commissioner's recommendation was approved.

The following resolution of Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, was also agreed to:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is feasible to provide temporary residences on the plot of land now rendered vacant by the demolition of the Town Barracks and Manekji Shet's Wadi in the Fort for the people who are dishoused on account of the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme and if so to submit approximate estimates of the cost of such residences."

LOK. TILAK'S STATUE.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, regarding the erection of a statue of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak on the site of the cremation of his remains on the Chaupati Sands, subject to the following conditions:—

"(1) That the statue and its plinth or other adjuncts are restricted to the railed in space measuring 10 by 6 feet, where Mr. Tilak's remains were cremated and do not encroach on the land outside the railing; (2) that the terms of any inscription that may be placed on the memorial are first submitted to Government for approval; and (3) that the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay agree to maintain the statue in good order."

Dr. M. B. Velkar moved that the letter be recorded. He congratulated the Government for their decision.

The motion was carried.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

Discussion was then resumed on the motion of Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, "that the Corporation are of opinion that all elections which are made by the Corporation to various elective bodies should be made by open vote instead of by ballot and that the President be requested to approach Government for amending the different Acts relative to the elections which are made under them accordingly and the rules of elections which are not made under any specific Acts be also amended accordingly."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai opposed the motion and said the balance of experience and convenience was in favour of the ballot system. From voters' point of view it was the best system as the voter gave his view unfettered and purely by the dictates of his conscience.

Dr. M.B. Velkar characterised the proposition as undemocratic and said when the interests of landlords and tenants, capitalists and labourers, men and women were concerned, the ballot system was the best and up-to-date to decide the question

Dr. Alban De Souza thought the system of ballot was not vitiated by outside influence and the best traditions of the House handed over to them were maintained intact. He, therefore, opposed the motion.

Mr. V.N. Chandavarker also opposed the motion and said no case was made out that the members had acted dishonestly. Looking to the public good and human nature as it is, he thought the ballot system was the most effective.

Sir P.C. Sethna said the system advocated by the proposer of the motion was in vogue for a number of years and because it was found faulty it was changed into the present system. In parliamentary elections in England and elections of the Councils and the Assembly in India were carried on by the ballot system with satisfactory results.

Closure was moved at this stage and the motion being put to the vote was defeated by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

SUSPENSION OF A PLEADER

DISCPLINARY ACTION BY HIGH COURT

JUDGMENT IN MR. DADACHANJI'S PETITION

The following is the full text of the judgment of the Hon. Sir A. B. Marten, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonker, in the review petition of Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, against the judgment of the High Court, suspending him from practice as a pleader for four years:—

This is a Review Petition under Order 47, rule 1, against the judgment of this Court under section 25 of the Pleaders Act, suspending the present applicant, Mr. Ratansha Kershaspji Dedachanji, from practice as a pleader for four years.

The Review Petition contains no less than 85 alleged reasons why the judgment should be set aside in review; but a mere perusal of them makes it clear that, at any rate, as regards the vast majority of them, the petitioner seems to be unaware of our limited jurisdiction under Order 47 rule 1. Assuming for the sake of argument—as to which we give no decision—that our previous order was either under sub-rule 1 (a), a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed, but from which no appeal has been preferred, or alternatively, under sub-rule 1 (b) was a decree or order from which no appeal is allowed the very terms of the rest of the rule show that certain other conditions have to be complied with before the Court has any jurisdiction in review. Either discovery of new and important matter or evidence has to be shown, which after the exercise of due diligence, was not within the knowledge of the applicant, or could not have been produced by him at the time of the trial. Or alternatively, there must be some mistake or error apparent on the face of the record. Or else there must be "some other sufficient reason."

NO NEW EVIDENCE DISCOVERED

We have to express ruling of Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Chhajju Ram v/s Neki and others (1922) 49 Indian Appeals page 144, as to how that section should be construed. The head-note runs as follows:—

'Order XLVII, rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, must be read as in itself definitive of the limits within which review of a decree or order is now permitted, and the words "any other sufficient reason" means a reason sufficient on grounds at least analogous to those specified in the rule. A Court hearing an application for the review of a decree on appeal has therefore no jurisdction to order a review because it is of opinion that a different conclusion of law should have been arrived at.'

Now in the present case, it is not suggested that new and important matter or evidence has been discovered. But it is suggested that there are mistakes or errors apparent on the face of the record, or alternatively, that there are "other sufficient reasons." But, in fact, the argument for the applicant went far beyond that, and despite constant warnings from the Bench he persisted in endeavouring to treat this application as if it was an ordinary appeal and as if he was entitled to review not only all questions of evidence, but any other point that had been decided by the Court or indeed which might have been put before the Court but had not in fact been argued on the previous hearing.

I do not propose to deal with these 85 reasons. It is sufficient to say that we have read them all more than once, and that in our opinion, not one of them brings the case within the rule we have cited. And even if some of them might possibly be brought within the actual words of that rule, we do not think that this is a case in which we ought to grant a review on any of the points raised.

AN UNFAIR DOCUMENT

I do not wish to be led into making any further adverse comments on the conduct of the present applicant beyond those, which I considered it my duty to do on the previous occasion. But I do regret to find that before us the applicant still seems to be of the opinion that he acted quite properly as a member of the pleader Bar ought to do and solely in the *bona fide* interests of his clients and that he has done nothing to be forgiven for and that, on the contrary, he has been wrongly decided against and wrongly punished. His present petition is also in many respects an unfair document, because that petition and his present attitude towards us to-day is in strange contrast to that which his learned Counsel, Mr. Campbell, took on the previous hearing before us. On that occasion the Court at the very outset put it to his Counsel, whether he wanted certain matters to be strictly proved, e.g. the report of the Chief Judge and the documents annexed to it and so on. And also whether he wanted the various Small Causes Court Judges to be brought into Court for cross-examination or whether he wanted certain documents to be proved by affidavit; and further, whether he wanted any enquiry under section 26 of the Act or was content to let the matter go under section 25. To all those questions the then Counsel for the present applicant took up this position. He did not wish to take up any contentious attitude nor to have matters prolonged by an enquiry under section 26 or by strict proof of all matters. In particular he did not wish to have strict proof of the Chief Judge's Report, and he did not take any objection to any matter barring one or two instances or documents to which he would draw the specific attention of the Court. He was not there to contest the main facts or to take technical objections, but he was there to explain and excuse, to such an extent as he could the conduct of his client and to ask for the indulgence of this Court. I briefly drew attention to this at page 2 of the printed judgments and my brother Madgaonkar, at page 10 more specifically dealt with the point and drew attention to the fact that the only matter to which exception was really taken was the incident before the additonal Judge on the 22nd, April 1925 at pages 58 and 60 of the record.

WHOLLY ERRONEOUS ARGUMENTS

On the previous occasion the applicant was in Court sitting behind his Counsel and heard what he said without apparently making any protest. On the present occasion he has completely turned round and actually says that there ought to have been an enquiry under section 26, that the case ought to have been strictly proved and so on. Alternatively, he claims amongst his 85 reasons that a different procedure should have been adopted at the outset by the Small Causes Court Judges under a totally different section and that it is now either too late to attack his conduct, or alternatively that the wrong procedure has been adopted. His view, I think, may be summarised in Reason No. 50 of his petition viz.,

50. That this Honourable Court ought to have held that a breach of discipline ceased to be a breach of discipline unless taken notice of at once.'

In our opinion, the arguments presented to us by the applicant in support of the petition which he has presented are wholly erroneous and afford no substantial ground for our interference under Order 47 rule 1.

As regards the question of sentence raised in Reason No. 77, we have as an indulgence allowed the applicant to deal with it at great length. Having heard what he has got to say on the point, we see no reason to alter the order which we passed before, after hearing his learned Counsel, to whom we pointed out at the time that we were erring—if at all—on the side of leniency. That opinion, we see no reason in any way to alter on the present application.

The result is that the application is dismissed.

PROF. K. T. SHAH

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT

DISCUSSED IN CAMERA.

An ordinary meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday evening when in absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye presided.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved at the outset that the ex officio and newly-nominated Fellows, the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten be assigned to the Faculty of Law, and the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Principal H. Hamill and Mr. Syed Muniruddin S. Moulvi, to the Faculties of Arts. It was carried.

PROF. SHAH'S APPOINTMENT.

Consideration of the following proposition oved by Dr. Ranina at the meeting of the Senate held on July 6, 1926, was then resumed:—"That Mr. K. T. Shah be reappointed, subject to approval by Government, Professor of Economics in the University School of Economics and Sociology on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200 from November 10, 1926, to June 30, 1927."

KEEP OUT THE PRESSMEN.

Before the matter was discussed, Mr. M. R. Sakhare moved that the press should withdraw. Another member seconded the proposition. Mr. Sakhare said the question was of a very delicate nature and the presence of press reporters was undesirable.

Mr. Natarajan opposing the motion said that it was a wrong principle to ask the press to withdraw. He did not think they were going to discuss anything more delicate than the discussion on the Back Bay Scheme which was open to the press. As a matter of policy, principle and courtesy, Mr. Natarajan urged, the matter should be discussed openly and the pressmen ought not to be asked to withdraw.

Dr. Nanavati also opposed the motion.

Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed supporting the motion said it would be inconsistent with what they had done last time to allow the press representatives to be present.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan said the matter was entirely between the University and the Professor, to which Mr. Natarajan retorted: "It is a public question."

Mr. Mirza, continuing, declared that the Syndicate in the exercise of its statutory powers appointed a sub-committee who examined the parties and took down evidence under a pledge that it would be all confidential. The report was sent to the Syndicate marked confidential and he thought the proceedings should be strictly secret.

DR. VIEGAS STANDS BY THE PRESS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas disagreeing with the previous speaker said it was a matter of the utmost importance to the Presidency which ought to know how the Senate was conducting their inquiry. He asked the Senate to assert their right and not to be trammelled by what the Syndicate or its sub-committee had stated. If they were going to be frightened into submission they would not be doing their duty properly by the University. He was opposed to withdrawal of the press.

"A DOMESTIC INQUIRY!"

Mr. A. N. Surve said they were discussing a "domestic inquiry" and in fairness to Prof. Shah it was but proper that the press should be excluded.

Mr. Munshi said it was in the interests of all concerned that they should be left to themselves and not to be trammelled by any outside considerations.

The proposition on being put to vote was declared carried by 37 votes against 15. The press reporters, therefore, withdrew.

REPATRIATED LABOURERS.

1,000 INDIANS RETURN FROM TRINIDAD.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

About 1,000 Indians who went to Trinidad as indentured labourers and are being repatriated at the expense of the Government of India arrived at Calcutta yesterday by the s.s. "Hoogli." The first batch of 125 who distmbarked yesterday proceeded by train from Howrah to their homes.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON CROP

BREAK WANTED IN BROACH KHAMGAM AND DHOLERA

WEATHER FAVOURABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

To-day's half-weekly weather and crop reports are better and weather more favourable than that of Monday.

The cotton plants are reported as "flourishing" in some districts, while in others they are making "good progress."

There are several districts however, which still suffer from rains—e. g. Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Dholera—and wanting a break.

The weather summary is as follows:—

Delhi:—"Fine weather has set in. Present weather very favourable for all crops."

Cawnpore:—"Cloudy, but no rain."

Amraoti:—"Looks like clearing up: Cotton plants making good progress."

Khamgaon:—"Cotton plants want fine weather."

Dhulia:—"Break needed generally. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding."

Jalgaon:—"Break wanted generally."

Broach:—"Cotton plants want fine weather."

Dholera:—"Break needed generally."

Barsi:—"Smaller area sown this year."

As for Surat and Kaira districts there are reports of heavy showers, just two days back, and rivers in flood in Caira.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Saturday, 21st August).

THE SATARA PLATE.—Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

1st Race 2-0 p.m.

Jaffer 8-10, Shahzada 8-10, Sicab 8-10, Arabian Star 8-8, Money Spinner 8-5, Mexico 8-1, Fatha 8-1, Ayalan 8-1, France 8-1, Cheerio 8-1, Favil 8-0, Midfa 7-9, Shamakarna 7-9, Selman 7-9, Vari 7-9, Florence 7-9, Hilaluzzaman 7-9, Mumty 7-5, Timmim 6-10, Knight Errant 6-10.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

2nd Race 2-30 p.m.

Maxim 9-4, Jadran 8-13, Nevis 8-10, Success 8-10, Mooharib 8-10, Esser 8-7, Kurdistan 8-7, Watee 8-6, Summerton 8-6, Azedin 8-4, Outlaw 8-4, Amara 8-3, Namoos 8-3, Red Prince 8-1, Benares 7-9, Kafkas 7-9, Glad Eve 7-9, Sir Jahan 7-9, Tufah 7-5, Amar 7-5.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Div. III. Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

3rd Race 3-0 p.m.

Blackberry 9-9, Durbar 9-3, Nayim 9-3, Vin 9-3, Othello 9-3, Ravi 9-0, Sabiq 8-13, Kummeruzzaman 8-13, Sanatogen 8-11, Thulfa 8-10, Rami 8-10 Variety 8-5, Riyad 8-5, Taimurlung 8-1, Telafar 8-1, Murti 7-9, Elmo 7-9, Strange Spring 7-9, Cash 7-9, Hoojaz 7-9.

THE ELPHINSTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

4th Race 3-30 p.m.

Defend 9-7, Ad Dominum 9-2, Blackwood 8-12, Coed Canlas 8-12, Ardley 8-6, Four Square 8-1, Beaver Puff 8-0, Slovakia 7-13, Seafire 7-13, Happy Sinner 7-13, Leinster Wonder 7-12, Shingled 7-9, Lilavati 7-6, Saintly Sovereign 7-6, Special Sprout 7-4, Pupnet 6-12, Invinola 6-7.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Div. I, Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

5th Race 4-0 p.m.

Amin 9-0, Adwan 8-12, Zulu 8-6, Stability 8-3, Gosub 8-2, Roscoff 8-1, Ballard 8-0, Jodi 8-0 Baktavar 7-12, Hatchel 7-11, Marshall Petain 7-11, Cota Rica 7-10, Trade Mark 7-5, Malikizaman 7-4.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

6th Race 4-30 p.m.

Radha Piari 9-3, Charles William 9-2, Dickybird 9-1, Chryslolite 9-1, Fun of the Fare 9-0, Saintly Sovereign 9-0, Lucky Man 8-9, Absorbent 8-8, Merry Gift 8-7, Adour 8-5, Toss Up 8-5, Musk Rat 8-4, Love Glass 8-4, Lomo 8-0, Tres Facile 7-8, Frailty 7-4, Heat Wave 7-0.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

7th Race 5-0 p.m.

Red Hawk 9-7, Affable 8-11, Eddy 8-10, Quincy 8-9, Cap-a-Pie 8-3, Ulster Ally 7-4, Stone Marten 7-4, Ormiston 7-3, L. S. D. 7-1, Cintra 7-0, Lady Theo 6-12, Madame Seknin 6-11, Sole Bridge 6-4.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

8th Race 5-30 p.m.

Purser 9-0, L. S. D. 8-12, Green Islet 8-10, Churchtown 8-9, Ad Dominum 8-8, Candle Hill 8-7, My Realm 8-6, Whit Week 8-4, Lucky Lad 8-3, Bridgman 7-13, Unitoi 7-2, Torose 7-7, The Sliding Stone 7-5, Georgina 7-2.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

9th Race 6 p.m.

Bonnie Lad 9-4, Moonshiner 8-13, Krishnakumari 8-12, Wasp 8-10, Grand Excel 8-9, Night Watchman 8-9, Miss Evans 8-2, Lowborn 8-2, Speedy Marquis 8-1, Heera Manal 7-11, Pilgrim 7-10, Roseate Air 7-8, Brimstone 7-5, Jovial 6-9.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

10th Race 6-30 p.m.

Trusty 9-0, Commander 8-13, Hazim 8-12, Kandinava 8-10, Hishan 8-9, Andhra Valley 8-9, Belan 8-9, Centry 8-8, Sinnan 8-4, Butterfly 8-2, Officer 8-0, Abyid 8-0, Mahir 7-13, Detective 7-9, Elser 6-13.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

19th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.85
To-day's Opening Rate	16.70
Difference	—15
To-day's Closing Rate	16.73
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

19th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.04
To-day's Opening Rate	8.99
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.98
Difference	—.06

Khandi	314-0-0
Sewri	314-0-0

SILVER "STEADY."

CHINA BUYING IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 19.

The London silver market was steady yesterday, the rates improving 1/16d., as there was buying by India and China—while America was selling. New York is quoted at 62 cents: it is a low rate, based on the impression that the India Government would sell off its silver.

China Exchange was steady at 2s. 9 7/8d. The market opened "firm" at Rs. 64/14 for 1st settlement. The "Bears" covered moderately in 'Shravan,' but sold 'Bhadrwa' (2nd settlement.)

The Shroffs were sellers at this higher level, so the rates eased and were quoted as follows late in the afternoon:—Rs. 64/11 and Rs. 64/4, for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively.

London cable was as follows:—

"Silver steady China bought. Fair amount of business has been done. Buyers and sellers satisfied."

13 MEN BURIED UNDER MOLTEN IRON.

AN ACCIDENT AT JAMSHEDPUR.

JAMSHEDPUR, August 19.

A serious accident occurred last evening in the Duplex steel furnace of the Tata Steel Works resulting in the death of thirteen workmen, serious injury to twelve persons, three of whom are in precarious condition and injury to three others. The latter three were discharged as their injuries were slight.

It transpires that a ladle containing about fifty tons of molten iron was being emptied into a mixer when the sling holding the ladle snapped pouring the metal on the men working below. Four died instantaneously. This is the first serious accident of its kind in the Tata Steel Works. The management and the medical staff rendered prompt aid.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Rain interfered with cricket everywhere to-day. Following are the closing scores in County matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex versus Kent at Lords.—Kent 226 for 5. Seymour 82

Warwick versus Surrey at Birmingham.—Surrey 328 (Jardine 167). Warwick 20 for 1.

Sussex versus Lancashire at Brighton.—Lancashire 114 for 3.

Glamorgan versus Gloucester at Swansea.—Gloucester 89. (Mercer 8 for 39). Glamorgan 120. (Parker 5 for 48). Gloucester 72 for 7.

Notts versus Worcester at Nottingham.—Worcester 193 for 7. (N. Foster 84).

MATCHES CANCELLED.

There was no play in the matches between Yorkshire and Hampshire at Harrogate, and Derby and Northampton at Chesterfield.

A two-day fixture at Maidenhead between Leveson Gower's Eleven and Australians has been definitely scratched. It was due to begin to-day.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926.

WITHIN THE MAZE

The Pundits and Professors of Responsive Co-operation have been latterly very busy. Two of them made a lightning descent upon Calcutta and held forth in that city—where the cruelty of repressive laws and the gross injustice in the treatment of political prisoners are perpetual reminders of the essentially autocratic nature of the system of government under the "Reforms",—on honourable co-operation. Mr. Jayakar laid stress upon the practical identity of ideals between the Swarajists and the Responsivists, though he did not specify in particular where the identity lay. Mr. Kelkar spoke about the futility of obstruction and characterised Responsive Co-operation "as the positive pole of electricity while Non-Co-operation was its negative pole". Pundit Malaviya during his tour to spread the gospel of Responsivism defined it in his Patna speech as the policy "which meant supporting the beneficent measures of Government and opposing them when the interests of the country demanded it". Dr. Munje, who is not on tour but defends the citadel of Responsivism at Nagpur, does not waste time in definitions. To him the policy most suited to the country now is the converse of what Mr. Abhyankar says it ought to be. To Mr. Aney, who is on tour in Berar, the question is not one of definition; it is the provincial one of securing seats in the C. P. legislature for Nationalists who desire to get the "best out of the Reforms", supposed to be an easier consummation there as in that part of the country the fortunate absence of keen communal conflict is likely to give the Nationalists an overwhelming majority.

But the attitude of Mr. Aney and his followers is a parochial one. The Congress has to lay down a general course of political action for the whole country and the freedom of the country must be the supreme consideration in the mind of every Cosgressman. The Congress is convinced that the best course for the country is to adopt towards the "Reforms' the policy it chalked out in the famous Cawnpore resolution which the Swarajists within the Legislatures were enjoined to follow. The Congress is a unifying force and if certain of its members show separatist tendencies they cannot do so without harming and prejudicing the constructive work of that great institution. Even in trying to describe precisely what separates them from the Congress policy which the Swarajists are faithfully pursuing, the Responsivist leaders find themselves within a maze of inconsistency and inconsequential reasoning. Mr. Jayakar, who declares that he remains a Congressman, has to lend support to a Party organisation set up to fight Congress candidates. Pundit Malaviya's conception of Responsivism is akin to the methods an advanced Moderate would like to pursue He too, is a Congressman. Here are two Congress stalwarts who emphasize their allegiance to the Congress and yet peregrinate all over the land preaching a doctrine that undermines the prestige of the Congress! Mr. Jayakar takes his stand on the famous Faridpur speech of Deshabandhu Das. When heckled in Calcutta about his loyalty to the Congress, he replies: "I am coming to that, I shall take you to the genesis of the business". Evidently Mr. Jayakar's genesis begins with the Faridpur speech and he makes no mention of the Swarajist policy formulated after the incarceration of Mahatmaji in the shaping of which he took a distinguished part. And his interpretation of the Faridpur speech is inconsistent with the repeatedly expressed views of the Deshabandhu. When C. R. Das said in that speech: "We have been gravely told that Swaraj is within our grasp if only we co-operate with the Government in working the present Reform Act" and when he offered honourable co-operation "only after" the conditions he laid down precisely had been fulfilled, did he mean the co-operation Mr. Jayakar offers, which is in the eyes of the average Congressman somewhat different from the co-operation which Mr. Kelkar offers, which latter again is different from what Pundit Malaviya offers?

To Mr. Jayakar co-operation, as is evidenced in his Calcutta speeches, must begin with a response regarding office, because near office "power resides" and "patronage resides". In another mood Mr. Jayakar will not think much of office, it only the Congress programme is stiffened and the country goes back to boycotting the legislatures completely. He made a passionate appeal for unity in his speech at Chinsurah in which he remarked "that he was for unity and he wanted the citizens of Bengal to say whether he was or was not for unity". He told his audiences that the Responsivists would not oppose the Sabarmati Pact "if it were again brought up for reviving". This is very encouraging, but Mr. Jayakar, Congressmen as he is, owes it to his fellow-Congressmen to explain to them clearly, fully and frankly whether his responsive co-operation means initiating response with the Reform Act as it stands, irrespective of the official attitude towards Indian aspirations. If so, there can be no point of contact between him and the Congress majority because the Congress is firmly of the belief that nothing is possible with the "Reforms" except scrapping them. Or will Mr. Jayakar wait for a satisfactory "response" from Government? In that case the utterances of the "trustees" of India from Lord Birkenhead to Lord Irwin, who have shattered all the Moderate hopes of an examination earlier than 1926 of India's fitness for a further grant of "Reforms" ought to convance him that instead of a gesture officialdom is determined to rebuff all Indian attempts at honourable co-operation. When this is the case the voters at the ensuing election will, we have no doubt, realise the folly of listening to the appeals of those who flounder within the maze of Responsivism, the maze of doubts and distorted visions of fighting the bureaucracy by accepting office which is only another form of swallowing the bait the bureaucracy offers. Let the descordant voices of Responsevism first speak in unison before they hope to lure the voters into listening to what they offer as the solution of our political ills. Before long they will find the task hopeless, and then we hope they will realise the wisdom of co-operating with Congressmen and winning the elections for Nationalism and Freedom on a united Nationalist front.

PROFESSOR SHAH'S TRIUMPH.

It was an unfortunate and unwise decision on the part of the Senate to have asked the representatives of the Press to withdraw when it discussed the question of the re-appointment of Professor K. T. Shah last evening. As Mr. K. Natarajan pointed out, the Senate was not discussing a question more delicate than the Back Bay scandal which is being openly investigated. False charges and unworthy insinuations have been openly made against Prof. K. T. Shah and it was only fair to him that his colleagues of the Senate should have given him an opportunity of publicly vindicating himself. However the Senate has made graceful amends to Mr. Shah by the wise decision at which it ultimately arrived in regard to his reappointment. Mr. K. Natarajan moved an amendment to the resolution of Dr. Moos demanding that Prof. Shah should be re-appointed for a term of three years instead of for seven months. The Senate unanimously accepted the motion of Dr. Moos and Mr. Natarajan withdrew his amendment on the distinct understanding and assurance that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the Senate of depriving itself of the valuable services of a man whose work had evoked appreciative notice even from the leading critical journal in England. The decision of the Senate is not only a complete vindication but a veritable triumph of Prof. Shah. Not one member of the Senate said anything but was complimentary to a man who was very properly described by one of the speakers as a professor of international repute. Mr. Shah's own speech, in vindication of his activities, marked as it was by his characteristic vehemence, courage and earnestness, carried the whole House with it. The Senate by treating the Sub-Committee's report with the contempt that it deserved, has vindicated its reputation for sanity and independence. It would have proclaimed its intellectual bankruptcy if it had thoughtlessly deprived itself of the services of Professor Shah whose work reflects credit on itself as well as brings deserved appreciation and fame to him. We congratulate both the University and Professor Shah on the happy termination of an unfortunate episode.

DADABHAI STATUE.

The Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Committee appears to be unconscious of the effects its indifference towards national feelings, sentiments and rights produces. We do not know the reasons which have influenced it to decide the pavement of the Oriental Buildings as the right site for the Dadabhai statue. The corner of the maidan on the junction of the roads at Dhobi Talao is, as we have repeatedly suggested, from every point view the best site It is a place nearer the hearts and habitations of the people than the locality, dominated by foreign atmosphere and wild architectural chaos, chosen by the Committee. For, it is a place which serves as entrance and exit for the popular regions which constitute the real city. The statue of Dadabhai placed at the spot would thus inspire thousands of his countrymen who pass in and out, morning, noon and night, of the city. It would, moreover, provide a distinctly more artistic setting for the statue than the cramped space and the drab background on the site chosen by the Committee. The lines of the statue silhouetted against the vast blue of the skies over the maidan balanced by its massive green foliage would be certainly more impressive, more in harmony with the purpose and spirit of the statue than the unrelieved mass dumped down on a narrow strip of pavement and dwarfed by the unattractive height of the building in the background. But we take our inherited artistic sense, as not seldom we take our patriotism, for granted. We do not express them much less do we assert them. That is why, in a work whose patriotic and artistic mission ought to be obvious, we find ourselves helpless, more or less, in the hands of those who have been indifferent to both. The report about the offer by the Committee to a British architect for a suitable design for the pedestal of the statue, if true, is only another measure of the distance between the notions of those who manage the noble work in trust for the public and the national aspirations of the public. The glamour for European "experts" is, it would seem, not yet extinct. And, it would appear that if public opinion refused the statue, at first contemplated by the Committee, by an Italian sculptor, the Committee, would, now at least have a pedestal designed by a British "expert". Why? Are there no Indian artists competent to design the pedestal? If competent Indian talent is available, we know it is, we would like to know why it was refused the chance? We would welcome the reasons that would convince us that the attitude evidently adopted by the Committee is perceptibly short of perverse. Does the Committee intend to utilise the opportunity offered by the Dadabhai statue only to show how it need not make it a mission completely patriotic or completely artistic?

GOOD SENSE AT LAST.

Government have acted wisely in withdrawing the prosecution orders on Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje under Section 128 of the Indian Penal Code. Even a virtue of necessity is wiser than repeated folly. Not that the withdrawal or non-withdrawal of the orders would have made much difference in the leaders' exercise of their fundamental rights, Now that Government have realised that the spirit of Non-Co-operation is not dead but only sleeping, ready to wake up when trifled with, they will do well not to play with men's liberties, whether they be great leaders or common folk. Meanwhile we once more congratulate Panditji and Dr. Moonje on their successful illustration of the most effective way of compelling Government to realise the folly of what Mahatma Gandhi described as an insolent exhibition of power.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

THE AIM & THE METHOD.

(BY M. R. PARANJPE.)

II.

If only the question were handled by sound educationists instead of enthusiastic bureaucrats, they would have easily seen the difficulties in the way to success. In principle the new method is an imitation of nature. A child learns to speak his or her mother tongue, without any formal lessons, in about three years; it is expected that an Indian student will learn to speak English in about three years if we imitate nature. There is nothing wrong in this; the difficulty lies in belling the cat. When the method is used for an allied language there is every inducement for the child to use his newly-acquired powers. This is not possible in the case of a foreign language like English. When a student is once out of his school room what chances has he to use his English vocabulary? And unless he is constantly surrounded by English talk how can he pick up new phrases? The nature's method is sure but it is slow. Nature is coaching the child in her own way for all the twenty-four hours; if we would condense this effort in a period of 45 minutes we may or may not succeed.

The Wrong Way

Again if we would imitate nature, let us imitate her in all details. A child that is being taught by nature is very young and has no sense of right or wrong constructions, has to submit to no examinations, is not ashamed of mistakes, nor is ever scolded for them. When he uses the singular for the plural form, the feminine instead of masculine gender, or the present in the place of the future we are amused at the mistakes and do not even correct them. It is our experience that frequent correction at this stage makes the child shy and impedes the growth. Again when the child learns to speak he does not learn to read or write or parse the words. A certain approach to these conditions is found in English Teaching schools where ..nglish is taught at a very early age, and is taught by teachers whose mother tongue is English. There we find children able to speak English tolerably well at the age of 12. In A. V. schools, on the other hand, none of these conditions are present. The student begins his lessons very late, is under the charge of teachers who cannot speak English well, is pestered with examination every week or every month, is corrected every minute and is made to learn to write, to spell and to parse the words even before he learns to speak them. Is it any wonder that the method has failed?

An Important Distinction.

Just as our Department has blundered in thrusting a new method on schools without any preliminary investigation, it has also shown little insight into the aims of English Teaching. The aim cannot be the same for all boys and all places. The son of a Bombay merchant learns English probably with a view to be able to speak with English merchants and to be able to correspond with them on questions of trade. Power of conversation in English is to him an important factor in his education. But the son of a merchant in the moffusil has no occasion to speak in English. If he learns English therefore he learns it not because he will ever use it in conversation or correspondence, but because it is to him a soupe of cuulture. For him ability to read English books is more important than ability to speak in English. The distinction is important and if properly emphasised will probably lead to the betterment of English teaching in schools. In his small but valuable booklet 'Learning to Read a Foreign Language" Mr. Michael West, of Dacca University, says very correctly—"It is only the very few, of greater intelligence, lingnistic aptitude and opportunity, in any country who have occasion to converse with foreign people in their own languages. Such persons possess the aptitude and the

(Continued on page 8.)

RECENT HISTORY OF INDIAN EXCHANGE.

PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE.

(By R. S. SABAIYA.)

I

At the International Economic Conference of Genoa in April-May, 1922, Sir Basil Blackett, before his appointment as our Finance Member, was the Chairman of the Committee of Experts attached to the Financial Commission. In their report, Sir Basil Blackett and his colleagues expressed the opinion that there were undoubted advantages to be obtained by a return to pre-war parity but that in those countries where currency had fallen far below pre-war parity, such a return might involve serious social and economic dislocation. It was, therefore, suggested that 'a considerable service would be rendered both to its own internal economy, and to the cause of European recovery by that country which, after reaching comparative stability in its country at a point so far below the old parity as to make return to it a long and painful process, first decides boldly to set the example of securing immediate stability in terms of gold by fixing a new gold par at or near the figures at which comparative stability had been obtained.' It is clear from the above that the great deal to be aimed at was stabilisation of a country's currency at its pre-war parity with gold,—and failing it at a lower parity at which "comparative stability" had been attained. Not a word is said about raising a currency artificially over the pre-war parity.

Let us now see how far Sir Basil Blackett as Indian Finance Member would or did put into practice the principles he himself preached. After the Government of India gave up their frantic efforts to maintain the rupee at 2 shillings gold, and then at 2 shillings sterling, the falling tide of exchange carried the rupee under 1s. 3d. sterling and 1s. gold. "By January 1923 the tide had definitely turned; exchange recovered to 1s. 4d. Sterling, and showed a general tendency to move upward. It reached the level of 1s. 6d. sterling in October 1924, at which time it was equivalent to about 1s. 4d. gold. From that time till March 1926, the upward tendency of exchange continued, but it was prevented from rising above 1s 6d. by free purchases of sterling on the part of Government." (Report of the Royal Currency Commission, paragraph 8.)

An Opportunity Lost.

It will be seen that when the rupee recovered to 1s. 4d. sterling, and later on to 1s. 4d. gold, an excellent opportunity was presented to the Finance Member to put his principles into practice. There was no mistaking the opportunity. The Indian Merchants' Chamber loudly proclaimed it, and repeatedly asked the Government of India, to remove the fictitious ratio of 2sh. from the Statute Book, and replace it with 1s. 4d. As early as February, 1922, the retiring President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber drew Sir Basil Blackett's attention to the principles the latter had himself promulgated, and said, "I am aware of no valid reason or excuse for deferring this. India must have a proper Gold Standard based on the rupee at 1s. 4d gold, and the Government of India must be ready to mint Gold Mohurs as soon as bullion is tendered to the Currency Offices." Throughout the next three years Indian merchants kept up their agitation for stabilisation at the pre-war parity of the rupee, but the Finance Department of the Government of India was adamant. In September, 1924, when the Government of India could have stabilised the rupee at 1s. 4d. gold, with the least possible disturbance to trade and industry, to the grower and the consumer, to the debtor and to the creditor, to the wage-earner and to the employer, in short without that 'profound disturbance in economic conditions throughout India' of which so much is made by the Currency Commission's majority report, the opportunity was deliberately lost. I say 'deliberately' advisedly, because on October 8, 1924 we find the Government of India telegraphing to the Secretary of State, that their general policy was 'to fix in their own mind on 1s. 6d. sterling as the figure at which they desired to stabilise the rupee,' and 'to wait until gold and sterling are on a par before fixing the rupee by Statute.'

Currency Requirements Starved.

How this object is achieved is quite well-known. The ratio of 2sh. on the Statute Book prevented the tender of gold at the Currency Offices, and the gold imported as a payment for our favourable balance of trade could not by any means assist in the legitimate expansion of our currency, and went mainly into hoards. The currency requirements of the country were further actively starved. The normal average pre-war expansion of currency was 20 crores of rupees per annum. During the last four years the normal expansion should have been 80 crores, instead of which only 43 1|2 crores of rupees further was allowed to the country. The result of this policy was the catastrophic depression in trade so well known to every body.

And this screwed up exchange rate on which Government had set its heart, has now been blessed by the majority of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, in the supposed interests of India. After reviving one's memory as to recent history in currency and exchange, one can find no words more tragic, than the wail (or the chuckle?) of the Royal Currency Commission that "the opportunity for reversion to the historic rate of 1s. 4d. if it ever existed, is gone." It has been shown how the opportunity 'did' exist, and 'was' pointed out, and reversion to the pre-war ratio 'was' recommended to the Finance Member on the principles he had himself preached. Is it too much to expect that the Indian Legislature now in session will right a historic wrong while there is still time?

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Diabolical.

During the India debate in the House of Commons the other day Mr. Saklatwala made some statements which, to the unsophisticated, may read like revelations. As they refer to a most sinister feature of British rule in India and reveal the mentality of a section of the people who for the time rule the destinies of India, it is worthwhile quoting at some length those statements. Referring to an editorial article in an English paper Mr. Saklatwala said: "It deliberately takes credit for the cleverness with which the British officials have separated the solidarity between Hindus and Mahomedans in India. It deliberately takes credit for undoing within a very short period the work that was done by Gandhi and Das on sentimental grounds. Not only that, but these are almost the sentences in the article in which they say that, though it may seem bad news, an intelligent Englishman who knows the real situation will look on it as the best news that has come to this country for the last three years. It deliberately puts it forward that peace between Hindus and Mahomedans would mean the end of this British rule in India, and they say that not only is there no peace to-day but they feel very thankful that there is no hope of peace and that every Britisher rejoices in his heart." So with the progress of British rule in India things that used to be said only under a whisper are now openly said and widely circulated.

A Feeble Defence.

The Government of India nominated Sir Arthur Froom as the Indian employers' delegate to the Eighth and Ninth International Conferences at Geneva on the ground that he had been recommended by the British Chambers of Commerce at Bombay and Calcutta which they regard as being most representative of Indian industries and commerce. In making this selection Government ignored the election of Mr. Narottam Morarji by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and by the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress representing 1,500 members of Indian Employers' Associations from all parts of the country. It was no wonder that the conduct of Government was condemned by the whole country. In a letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber Government now make a feeble and unworthy attempt to justify their selection. But all they have to say with regard to the nomination to the Eighth Conference is to quote article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and add that the propriety of their nomination would depend upon the interpretation of the article. That article requires Government to nominate delegates in agreement with most representative organisations. Indian employers have got 4,863 factories in India while European employers have only 1921. Indian capital invested in those Indian concerns is about 111 crores of rupees whereas European capital is only 46 crores. Besides, the European employers primarily represent their own interests and those of their native countries. In the face of these facts for Government to prefer the selection of the British Chambers of Commerce to that of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress may be on a par with their notorious canons of representation; but it cannot lay any pretensions to fairness. As regards the Ninth Conference, Government contend that it was called expressly to discuss questions affecting seamen and that the British Chambers of Commerce represented the largest employers of seamen. But the seamen are Indians and one is entitled to expect from a Government of India, supposed to safeguard Indian interests, that Indian shipping interests are not ignored at the Conference. But perhaps it is too much to expect that this point of view can be appreciated by a foreign bureaucracy dominated by British Big Business.

Back Bay Methods.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rawji Tairsee, with the vigilance characteristic of him, recently drew the attention of the Port Trust authorities to a Port Trust advertisement inviting offers for the purchase of 18ft. unused wagon turn-tables and enquired why the turn tables had been ordered and never been used. At the last meeting of Port Trustees the Chairman placed a letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 6th August, 1926, reporting "that the turn-tables were purchased under Trustees' Resolution No. 572 of 1914, as part of the general equipment of the Railway, for the purpose of linking up the various Railway tracks in the Docks and elsewhere, and explaining that as the necessity for installing them has not arisen and appears unlikely to arise in the near future, and as they are too small for most of the rolling stock now in use, he proposes that they should be sold if reasonable offers are received." The Chairman also placed before the Trustees a memorandum from the Chief Accountant, dated 10th August 1926, reporting "that the cost of the four turn-tables was Rs. 12,720 and requesting approval to the Chief Engineer's proposal, any offers received to be as usual submitted to the Board." The Trustees sanctioned the proposal. Materials worth Rs. 12,270 were purchased in 1914 and not used for twelve years. This revelation of Back Bay methods brings into relief the need for constant vigilance in the expenditure of the people's money by public bodies.

Liquor Propaganda.

The small area including Dhobi Talao, Sonapur Lane and Tarwadi already possesses five country liquor shops, three toddy shops, one foreign liquor shop and two wholesale liquor shops. But it seems the propaganda is not to stop there. Old Sonapur Lane in Chira Bazaar can stand a little more toddy and a new toddy shop is to be squeezed in there. The people of the locality protest, having been gulled possibly by the Excise Minister's incessant talk of prohibition. What do those people know of Government's financial difficulties? They are too simple to know the meaning of the policy of minimum consumption of liquor with maximum revenue.

AS THEY WERE

CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN

COAL STRUGGLE TO CONTINUE

LONDON, August 19.

The Conference between the miners and the coalowners has broken down.—Reuter.

COAL DISPUTE.

MR. CHURCHILL OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, August 19.

Speaking at Swansea Mr. Churchill reviewed the coal dispute. He said he had every hope and belief that a lasting and honourable settlement would be realised. He said the possibility of reducing taxation had been postponed. "Indeed, my whole effort will be directed to avoiding the increasing of taxation of overpressed industries or the necessaries of popular consumption. Even if all the coalfields go to work to-morrow, it will only be by very greatest exertions and contrivance that additional taxation can be avoided".—Reuter's Special.

U. S. A. AND GENEVA CONFERENCE.

MR. KELLOGG ON DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Plattsburg, New York(.—Mr. Kellogg unveiling the monument to Thomas Macdonough, Commander of the United States naval forces at the battle of Lake Champlin, Plattsburg in 1814, said that the United States was entering the Geneva conference solely to ease the crushing burden of armaments. He thought that while the land armaments were best regulated by regional agreements thus removing fear of immediate invasion, naval disarmament was best achieved by discussing a specific question and agreeing on it in practical manner.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIR LINER MEETS WITH DISASTER.

CRASH DURING A FOG.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

A French air liner with thirteen passengers struck the roof of building near Luympne aerodrome during fog and crashed. One passengor was killed and the pilot, mechanic and nine passengers were seriously injured. Three were slightly injured.—Reuter.

The machine was a four-engined Bleriot. The second passenger died in hospital. Engine trouble developed over the Romney marsh and the machine emerged from the mist low down, struck a barn and dived into a haystack. There were only three farm-hands near by to render assistance. The forepart of the machine was severed from the body. Seven Americans, three Russians, two Britishers and one Italian were on board.—Reuter.

CARRIED OFF BY BANDITS.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION TO CHINESE GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Two British gunboats are proceeding to Changsha to assist in the search for Moore the Manager of the Asiatic Petroleum installation who has been carried off by bandits with which the members of Kuominchun army are believed to be connected. Official representations are being made to the Chinese Foreign Office and Canton Government in an effort to secure his release.—Reuter.

CHINESE BOLSHEVIST GENERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Peking.—It is learned that Fendgyuhsiang, the Chinese Bolshevist general, left Moscow a fortnight ago, and it is believed that he has arrived at Pingtichuan whence he is directing Kuominchun's retreat.—Reuter.

FOR DEFENCE OF SUDAN.

EGYPTIAN CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, August 19.

Cairo.—Tre Finance Commission of Chamber has recommended the payment of 75,000 Egyptian pounds to Sudan for the defence force to strengthen the permanent bonds between Egypt and Sudan.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The deaths are announced of Lady Strathoona and of Brigadier General Charles Prescott who served with Roberts in Afghanistan.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain K. E. Previte and Captain O. L. Paget, Aides-de-Camp arrived at Kirkee from Bombay on Wednesday last.

A GHASTLY FAILURE.

LLOYD'S FOLLY DENOUNCED.

CORPORATION DEMANDS POPULAR CONTROL.

"TREATED WORSE THAN DOGS"

A CONTRACTOR'S COMPLAINT.

MORE DAMAGING DISCLOSURES.

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting on Thursday, Sir M. Visweswaraya, presiding.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Under Secretary, P.W.D., said his department had participated in the Back Bay Reclamation till about 1918 and 1919. The work had been going on in his department for many years. He did not know whether soundings and borings were taken, but he knew that Mr. Beale and Major Johnston were connected with the scheme. One scheme was prepared in 1906 and another in 1911. They were prepared before Mr. Kidd had prepared his. The estimate of Mr. Kidd was for 9 annas 3 pies per cubic yard, while that of Sir George Buchannan was for annas 8 per cubic yard. It was usual for the P.W.D., to take guarantees from makers and it was unusual thing to omit this from the makers. About murum filling, the rule generally was the larger the quantity the smaller the price. The P.W.D. could have carried on the work if necessary, almost similarly as they were doing the Sukkur Barrage. The witness read out letters that had passed between Mr. Beale and Mr. Kidd.

In a "demi-official" letter, dated 21st November 1914, Mr. Beale wrote to Mr. Kidd:—"I am arranging to find out the amount of stuff available for reclamation from Back Bay. I thought you had done this before, but I find from your Report that the question was quickly disposed of as you concluded there was not enough material for the big reclamation and you also stated that the exposed position would make it difficult to work except for a limited period of the year." Mr. Kidd wrote back on 31st Dec. 1914 to Mr. Beale.

"You would gather from my recent report that I am not on the whole very sanguine about obtaining a sufficient quantity of mattrial for the filling in Back Bay under sufficiently favourable conditions to compensate the disadvantage of dredging and pumping sand as against mud and clay and for the difficulties and delays of carrying on dredging work in the exposed conditions and probably on the irregular bottom in the Bay. Obviously it was a hopeless source for the whole scheme, especially so as the situation of the 220 acres is the least favourable of any part of the total scheme in relation to the mud and clay deposit in the harbour. The survey proposed perhaps need not cover much ground as unless the required quantity can be got within a short distance there would be no advantage."

WHAT IS "DEMI OFFICIAL."

Sir Frederick Hopkinson asked:—

What is demi-official letter?—It is a letter written by a Government official, it is an individual letter to a gentleman by name as distinct from the letter by the man from office.

Is the idea, therefore, that it carries no responsibility?—It carries some responsibility; whether it goes on file or not depends on the discretion of the man receiving the letter.

Is it used as a means of getting out? It may be taken in an official sense?—It may be taken as the opinion of an individual, but not of the officers.

Sir Frederick, I am afraid, we shall have to leave it at that.

The approximate percentage of increase in 1912-1919 in material, plant, and labour was about 100 per cent.

To Mr. S. B. Billimoria, witness stated that all the material the P.W.D. had about previous reclamations was passed on to the Development Department.

MR. S. K. BOLE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. S. K. Bole, the next witness, said, in reply to a question by the Chairman, that no section of the public asked for the scheme and it was probably started because Government wanted more land. In 1921 when the question was discussed at Budget time, hardly any time was given for discussion and the item was passed without much discussion. Government wanted to show they were enterprising in starting the scheme?—Yes. They wanted to have some profit also.

He had signed the minority report of the Advisory Committee and his impression was that the scheme was not properly examined and was passed in a hurry. The complaint was that members were not taken into confidence and information was not supplied them. He wanted the work to be carried out by the P.W.D. When the attractive profit was placed before the Council the members passed the scheme.

You are a member of the Advisory Committee; are you satisfied with your position on the Committee?—Of course not. We were asked not to go beyond certain limit. We had to express our views on matters placed before the Committee, and not to go beyond that.

Replying to Mr. S. S. Billimoria's questions, witness said: In 1921 the estimates were increased from 400 lakhs to seven crores. They would have done better to have handed over the work to private contractors. Sir Lawless Hepper stated in the Council that because some members were interested they were asking for the work to be given on contract.

BOMBAY CONTRACTORS' VIEW.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Managing Director of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., was the next witness.

BOMBAY CONTRACTORS' STATEMENT.

Mr. Walchand had submitted to the Committee on behalf of some of the leading contractors of Bombay, a memorandum in the course of which it was stated that in their opinion the failure of the Back Bay was mainly due to deviating from the sounder method of "contract system." Had the work been let by "contract" the obvious mistakes, that are now known, committed by the Development Department would not have been made.

It might be contended that had the work been let by contract there would have been a huge deficit which the contractor would not have been able to bear and would have made him abandon the contract or become bankrupt with the result that the Government would have been in the same position as they are to-day. On the contrary, really speaking, Government would have been in a much better position than they are to-day If the work had been let to responsible contractors they would have completed the scheme even with a deficit, in which case the Government and the tax-payer would have been profited.

CONTRACTORS AVAILABLE IN BOMBAY

It is further contended that even if the tenders had been invited no reasonable contractor would have come forward to undertake the scheme. But we say such a contention undervalues the strength of the contractors In our opinion the Government need not have had to go out of India to find such contractors, but they would have secured them at their doors—we mean in Bombay proper. In the year 1920 tenders were called for the construction of part of the sea wall, and it was stipulated that tenderers should state in detail the methods of construction they proposed to adopt. Out of the four or five tenders received at least two were local contractors who submitted bona fide tenders with cash deposits, but no tender was accepted. The reasons for non-acceptance of any tender were not made known at the time; nor were they available to the Financial Sub-Committee appointed last year. We would submit that local contractors can carry out such works from inception to finish complete in all respects. Only recently the Bombay Municipality had to quadruple the Tansa Water Pipe Line, estimated to cost about six crores, about double the cost of original Back Bay estimate. Tenders were invited for the Scheme and more than half a dozen tenders were received, the majority of which were from Indian contractors from Bombay. The Scheme was divided between two contractors who completed the same with their own plant and machinery in scheduled time and in the contract rates. There was no revision and re-revision except for change in design. The scheme required about six lakhs brass of earth-work—the quantity equivalent to Block No. 2—not only in moorum but in hard rock, in a locality devoid of any facilities, bad malarial climate, and bulk of this quantity of earthwork was done only in thirty working months. There are several contractors who can handle about thirty lakhs rupees worth of work every season and one firm alone in Bombay has secured and carried out works estimated at four crores all with their own plant, machinery and capital and under the supervision of expert Engineers during the period the Development Department existed.

A CHALLENGE.

The Back Bay scheme now mainly consists of earthwork reclamation. Several firms of contractors have carried out five to ten lakhs brass of earthwork in Bombay. One Firm alone has carried about forty lakhs brass—which is equal to about two-thirds of whole reclamation—of earthwork in times when modern appliances which greatly help progress were not available. Even to-day the Development Department are still conjecturing about the cost of dry filling and the possibility of procuring sufficient moorum in the vicinity of Bombay. But for the past several years there have been Firm of Contractors who own many runs hills with Broad Gauge sidings. Reclamation with dry moorum hauled by ballast trains has been and is being done by several contractors. One Firm contracted recently with a public body—we mean the Bombay Port Trust—to surface with moorum to the extent of about six lacs brass earthwork. If, in face of this situation one chooses to make a statement that responsible contractors will not come forward to undertake the job, he does it because he is unfamiliar with local conditions.

DRY FILLING, ECONOMICAL.

In our opinion the dry moorum filling is economical, more advisable and certainly a dependable method. Broadly speaking, it should be possible to do dry filling between rupees six to seven per brass. Of the cost of the dredging plant 90 per cent. must be written off to the work (Financial Sub Committee took rupees ten lacs as liquidation value.) Plant charges, assuming that whole reclamation was by dredged filling, would work out at over rupees two per brass. It is, therefore, difficult to see how Sir George Buchanan in his estimate could have taken five annas per cubic yard or Rs. 1-2-6, per brass as the cost of dredged filling unless plant charge (more than a crore of rupees) is put down as a separate item.

ENOUGH MOORUM AVAILABLE.

It is contended that it is not possible to complete the work within reasonable period by dry filling. From the evidence lodged before this Committee by the Engineers of the Development Department and members of other Committees, it appears that they are yet doubtful whether sufficient quantity of moorum is available in the vicinity of Bombay. We definitely know far more than sufficient dry moorum is available within reasonable limits. In dry filling the progress is mainly dependent upon the quantity of rolling stock available for hauling and the number of trains allowed to pass on the main line by Railways, one of which is quadrupled and the other is expected to be shortly. If sufficient rolling stock is available, Block No. 2 can be reclaimed in only two full working seasons.

We are confident that if tenders are invited sufficient bidders from Bombay and India will come forward. Tenders are already advertised for reclaiming Block No. 2 but in the agreement form the conditions are all one-sided, which will frighten the bidders with a result that prices for dry-filling would be unnecessarily high and there will be unfair comparison between dry filling and wet dredging in favour of the latter. To quote a few instances—contractors are asked to make their own arrangements with the railways for rolling stock, etc., etc. Surely Government would receive better response from the Railways, instead of each individual contractor approaching the railway. Secondly Government do not promise the help of land acquisition machinery if a contractor finds a moorum hill. There cannot be many suitable hills in the vicinity of Bombay, and if few land owners realise the position they are bound to demand fabulous price or royalty and the only course possible in such cases is for the Government to use powers under Land Acquisition Act.

CONCLUSIONS.

We do not desire to express any opinion whether the scheme was at all necessary for Bombay when it was launched or whether it should be completed in all respects or in part, as this is beyond our present intention and scope. But this much we confidently assert in conclusion:—

(i) That had the work been given by contract these glaring mistakes would not have been made.

(ii) That if it is decided to execute further whole or part of the scheme it should be done by "contract system." Sir Alexander Gibb and Sir George Buchanan agree on this point.

(iii) That dry filling is more advisable surely safer and cheaper in the long run Sir Alexander Gibb says the same. Mr Neilson thinks this is not a dredging scheme

(iv) That it is possible to procure sufficient moorum in the vicinity of Bombay.

(v) That if the Railways are persuaded to spare sufficient rolling stock and allow necessary trains to pass on the main lines the progress of the work will be better than dredging.

(vi) And lastly reliable contractors would come forward to undertake the job.

TENDERS FOR SEA-WALL.

He said in reply to the Chairman that his firm had secured and completed contracts during the last six years for about four crores of rupees, and even now they had contracts worth about a crore of rupees.

The statement he had put forward was from the contractors' point of view. If the work were given to contractors they would have made preliminary enquiries on a large scale.

Do you think a contractor would be able to consider all those points which the Government would take into consideration?—From the result of this, they certainly would.

A contractor would be able to do his job better and quicker, because he had not to wait for Government sanction for making appointments, etc., or for entering upon somebody else's property. For the wall on the East Colaba reclamation for three or four contractors had submitted their tenders after spending about Rs. 30,000 each, but they were all scrapped.

SUFFICIENT MOORUM AVAILABLE.

For the last 18 years his firm had been in possession of huge areas of land containing moorum with railway sidings, at a distance of about 17 miles from Bombay. They had a hilly portion of about 600 acres in area and had plant capable of dealing with three to four lakhs brass of moorum every year. The area contained about 40 to 50 lakhs brass. They had two navvies, but for small contracts they found that manual labour was cheaper. His price for excavating and loading without any overhead charges came to about Rs. 1/5 per brass.

What is the maximum you have brought down to Bombay?—It has been always regulated by the number of rakes supplied by the Railway Company; 6 to 7 rakes of 40/45 wagons could easily be loaded and unloaded and this will mean 800 to 1,000 brass a day. He could have done more if more rakes were supplied to him. This quantity in terms of cubic yards amounted to 4,000 cubic yards per day.

Will it be possible to increase the quantity to 12,000 cubic yards per day, if the railway gave you facilities?—Easily. Even before the war we were doing almost as much.

Witness went on to say that in India railway companies refused to run private wagons on their lines, as was done in the West. He complained that it was unfair to the contractors to ask for tenders for dry filling and compel them to provide for such contingencies as would make their price very high, and it would bear a very unfair comparison with dredge filling.

Will you be able to take the working of the dredgers —Contractors will be able to do so, if they are handed to them. As a matter of fact the Development Department handed over one dredger to me; it is for dredging sand, and the dredger was worked by our firm, and now we have made an offer to take it over.

Continuing, he said that the one hill they had would give enough material to fill the whole reclamation and there were other areas nearer than Kandivli which would give the required quantity of moorum

If you get 12,000 cubic yards per day, combined with dredge filling, you would be able to do the work in four years?—We have on an average 200 working days every year, which will give six lakhs of brass of dry filling.

ADVANTAGES OF DRY FILLING.

Mr. Walchand said on the Mazagaon Sewree reclamation of the Port Trust he had put moorum 6 feet deep in some place and a minimum of 4 to 5 feet, and he thought the one foot of topping proposed by the Development Department was useless and insufficient as it would change the whole thing. In dry filling they could start their roads straight off, and there would be no interest charges. When the scheme was started the development department had studiously avoided the Port Trust and had not asked for any information from them, as they ought to have done. They had also avoided Bombay engineers who knew the conditions in Bombay. Even for working and examining quarries they had brought a man from England. As a responsible citizen he was of the opinion that the balance of the work should now be done by contract, and both the consulting engineers, curiously enough agree on this point, although that is the only thing on which they agree. He was not in favour of dumping large areas of land on the public all at once, and he would favour going slow.

TREATED WORSE THAN DOGS.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson witness said that in the tender for the Colaba Reclamation the contrators were made to give their design for the wall, foundations, etc. A mere rough idea of the work was given and all the four or five tenders submitted at a great cost to them were scrapped. He complained that the contractors were treated worse than dogs in this country unlike other civilised countries.

Sir Frederick: You have my deepest sympathies!

He said he could bring sufficient moorum for the filling. He agreed that if the figure of 8 annas given by the Development Department was correct then dredge filling was certainly cheaper. But in dry filling they had not to spend anything on interest, etc., as they could start their work at once. In dredge filling they had to wait for some five years for the filling to get dry. He did not say that contractors never made mistakes, but they could not make obvious mistakes as was done by the Development Department. He did not consider the work was at all risky or difficult; on the other hand it was easy. As between departmental work and contract work, the latter was better and cheaper.

To Mr. S. B. Billimoria, witness said that it was not a fact that he wanted to sell his moorum from the hills to Government at a profitable price, when he offered to supply moorum to them. It would be better if small areas were filled than if the whole scheme was taken up all at once.

Are you an interested party —I am prepared to give evidence as a contractor. I am going to send a tender and in that way I am interested.

About his point for acquiring land for moorum, he thought if moorum was there it ought to be acquired in the interests of the public as ample compensation was given to the owner of the land.

After lunch Messrs. B. G. Horniman and H. P. Mody were examined on behalf of the Municipal Corporation.

RECKLESS ADVENTURE.

In the statement submitted by them, it was said:—

"The Corporation have no desire to go at any length into the past history of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The Second Ad. Interim Report of the Advisory Committee and the disclosures which have been made during the last few days before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee are sufficient condemnation of the reckless manner in which the scheme was launched by Government, and of the ineptitude shown by the Department in carrying it through. In common with other public bodies, at the time the scheme was announced, the Corporation were anxious to be placed in a position to criticise the details of the Scheme and to have a share in the shaping of it. But the opinions of the Corporation as expressed

(Continued on page 8.)

BACK TO INDIA

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN KARACHI

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

KARACHI, Aug 18.

Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali accompanied by the members of the deputations of the Jamiat-i Ulema and the Central Khilafat Committee arrived in Karachi by the s.s. Akbar this afternoon. They were met by large crowds of Mahomedans numbering several thousands who had waited on the quayside from an early hour in the morning. Immediately after they landed, a joint address in Urdu was presented on behalf of the citizens of Karachi by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.

Replying to the address, Syed Suleman Nadvi, Maulana Kifiautullah, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali each made a short speech. They said they had done their part in the cause of the Indian Moslems at the World Conference at Mecca and they had placed their views and the claims of the Indian Moslems without fear or favour before the Conference. Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed great regret at the prevailing Hindu-Moslem tension in India.

Later in the evening the Ali Brothers addressed a large gathering of Moslems on the Idgah Maidan. An address from the Karachi Municipality will be presented to-morrow evening.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT.

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS CORPORATION

MADRAS, August 18.

A warm discussion took place in the Madras Municipal Corporation to-day on a resolution reiterating the Corporation's previous resolution that a protrait of Mahatma Gandhi should be prepared at the cost of the Corporation and hung in the hall and directing the Commissioner to incur the necessary expenditure. The motion was opposed by one section of the Council and an amendment that a portrait should be prepared from voluntary subscriptions from members of the Corporation and should be hung in the Council Hall was passed by nineteen votes to ten.—A. P.

MOST WONDERFUL WICKET.

COLLIN'S OPINION.

LONDON, August 19.

The Oval this morning is a model of tidiness. The ground staff worked very hard removing cartloads of litter, including extraordinary number articles of clothing, umbrellas and walking sticks left by excited enthusiasts last evening. Deep hole six inches square was cut on turf outside one of the creases. The groundsman said this was because the Australians wished to take piece of the famous wicket home, and the Oval authorities gladly obliged. Collins told the groundsman that the wicket was the most wonderful on which he had yet played.—Reuter's Special.

LONDONER'S GREAT JUBILATION.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Londoners heard of England's victory just after six and throngs of homeward workers dallied and gave exuberant vent to their feelings of elation at the return of ashes. Newsboys selling special editions were overwhelmed at the generosity of buyers. Early in the evening huge crowds collected in the Strand blotting out the pavement outside the building from which test news was displayed, and strong police reinforcements were rushed to regulate traffic. Passengers from bus-tops cheered lustily as they spotted the score. When Mailey's wicket was announced and the result appeared, even usually staid and sober gentlemen capitulated to the epidemic of jubilation and a forest of hats and handkerchiefs shot up in the air accompanied by roars of thunderous cheers. Slowly the crowd melted to transfer its exuberance elsewhere.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS COLLAPSE.

LONDON, August 18.

The start in the final test was delayed to-day owing to light rain. Mailey and Gregory opened the Australian attack. The latter was bowling exceedingly fast and Oldfield brought off a brilliant catch which dismissed Geary. After an hour's play rain interrupted the game and adjournment was made for lunch. Soon after the game was restarted England's innings came to a close, Tate being not out with 33. Australians opened their innings disastrously Woodfull being caught when the total was one. Ponsford and Macartney raised the score to 30 when the latter gave a chance to Geary which was accepted. Two more wickets fell for the addition of 5 runs, but 28 runs were added for the fifth wicket and tea was taken at 74 for 5. On resumption Bardsley was caught by Woolley off Rhodes at 85 his score being 321. The remaining four wickets fell for 40 runs Oldfield being only one to make a stand scoring 23. Rhodes captured 4 wickets for 44 and Larwood 3 for 34.

In the Australian second innings Oldfield was the best scorer with 23. Bardsley came next with 21. For England Rhodes took 4 wickets for 44 and Larwood 3 for 34.—Reuter.

KING FEISUL AT THE OVAL.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

King Feisul witnessed the final stage of Test match at Oval.—Reuter's Special.

NEW TAXATION PROPOSALS.

DISCUSSION ON THE MOTION ADJOURNED.

CURRENCY BILL & SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

SWARAJIST & INDEPENDENT SUPPORT PROMISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The wisdom of the Swarajist decision not to take the part in the discussion on the Taxation Committee's Report was practically endorsed to-day by the Legislative Assembly, which at the instance of Sir Sivaswami Iyer refused to be fooled by the Government. The object of Sir Basil Blackett in allotting two days for the debate was clearly to make the Assembly members to express their opinions on the several recommendations, in respect of taxation, made by the Todhunter Committee and then to adjust their taxation machinery, so as to suit the Government taste. But Sir Sivaswami Iyer smelt the mischief in time and led the opposition to the official resolution, moved by the Finance Member.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL OUTLINED.

The speech of Sir Basil was an excellent treatise on the taxation system of India and will undoubtedly prove valuable to the local Governments in formulating their views on the recommendations, concerning the provincial taxation. The speech was also important from the point of view of a scheme of federal finance, which would ensure to the central, provincial and local authorities, clearly defined fields of taxation, eliminating all chances of friction and overlapping. Sir Basil emphasised that the Meston Settlement would not end, until the bugbear of provincial contributions was abolished. Government of India's policy was, therefore, to extinguish provincial contributions first, before attempting the reduction in the Central taxation, in such a manner as would enable the provincial tax-payer to be capable of meeting the advance on his purse that would be made by local Governments.

A CARTE BLANCHE.

In order to expand the nation building activities Sir Sivaswami Iyer started the opposition ball rolling. He explained how it was premature unwise and impractiable for non officials, to offer their views. It was premature because the Government had not come forward with their own proposals. It was unwise because any opinion offered by the Assembly in favour of any taxation, might amount to giving a 'carte blanche' to the Executive Government to raise their sources of revenue and possibly swell the Army expenditure. It was impracticable because under the Statute the non-officials had no responsibility for any constructive proposals in taxation. He, therefore, warned the Assembly not to fall into the trap set by Sir Basil in his apparently innocious, but really dangerous motion.

MOTION ADJOURNED.

The Indian non-officials in a body supported Sir Sivaswami and the motion for adjournment 'sine die' moved by Mr. Rangacharjar was eventually carried the Government wisely remaining neutral.

THE CREST-FALLEN.

The discomfiture of Sir Basil was no doubt great, but that of Sir Walter Willson, the representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was even greater, because he had come with a well prepared speech containing the views of his body and he had been deprived of the opportunity of delivering it in the face of the dead-set made by his Indian colleagues, under the leadership of Sir Sivaswami.

MALAVIYA-MOONJE EPISODE.

The news that summons meant to be issued on Pandit Malaviya for his defiance of the Calcutta Magistrate's order was withdrawn, has caused great jubilation in the non-official circles and the Pandit has been the recipient of warm congratulations on his complete victory over the Bengal 'Satrap'. Lord Irwin's statesmanship and the bold stand he must have made against the Bengal Governor are fully recognised and freely expressed. The Hindus regard the final of the Malaviya Moonje episode as a piece of justice done to the Hindu community against the threatened onslaughts of Sir Abdur Rahim and company.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS PREPARES FOR THE FRAY.

With the closing of the Todhunter Committee's report the lobby discussion on Currency Bill has increased. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is preparing for his fight against the one shilling and six pence ratio. The Swarajists are all present to give him support and some of the Independents are also likely to lend their support in his favour. Pandit Motilal is due to arrive here on Saturday on which afternoon there will be a Swaraj Party meeting on the Currency Bill.

DETAILS OF ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report. An hour was spent in interpellations.

ONLY 20 COPIES OF CURRENCY REPORT AVAILABLE.

The Home Member then announced the business for the next week. The Currency Bill and other Bills introduced yesterday would come up during the next week for consideration and passage. Mr. M. A. Jinnah complained that though the Currency Bill was coming up on Monday the members of the House had not yet been supplied with the papers containing the evidence and important appendices. Sir Basil Blackett said that only a limited number of copies were received from London and all spare copies numbering about twenty had been placed in the library. No more copies were available.

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sir Basil Blackett then moved that "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to take into consideration the report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee."

OBJECTS OF THE BILL IN BRIEF.

Sir Basil Blackett said he was not going to make any announcement either final or provisional regarding the Committee's recommendations.

TEACHING HIM TO CARRY IT WITH A CHEER.

Summing up Sir Basil said that the present policy of the Government was first to complete the process of extinguishing provincial contributions, then to make minor modifications in the Meston settlement, which without making serious inroads on Central resources would give flexibility to provincial income. During this period the Central Government would effect only some minor adjustments in taxation and prevent the falling off in yield from direct taxation. After that the Central Government's policy would be to reduce the proportion of indirect taxation, to the whole with its eye on the one hand on the necessity of keeping a margin in the event of an emergency, and on the other uopn the need for relieving the Central tax-payer and thereby enable him in his capacity as a provincial tax-payer to contribute more to the provincial needs. The system of taxation was one of the foundations on which Provincial Governments must build and with the Taxation Committee Report as a guide to the study of taxation policy they would surely build the better. (Applause.)

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

The first non-official to speak on Sir Basil Blackett's motion was Sir Sivaswami Iyer who affirmed that unless Government brought forward any concrete proposals for expenditure and concrete proposals for raising money in any form of taxation, it would be improper and unwise and premature for the Assembly to express any approval or disapproval beforehand and commit itself in any manner at the outset. He was not one of those who thought that the progress of country could be achieved without recourse to extra taxation. In fact it was an indispensable condition of progress. But a discussion of two days or even two months in an Assembly of 140 members and this number had diminished by the absence of Swarajists—on the field of taxation, covering the whole of India, would be nothing more than a mere beating of the air.

Sir Harisingh Gour recalled that the Assembly had protested against the limited terms of reference of the Committee and its personnel when it was appointed. As a student of economics at Cambridge University he learnt from the late Professor Marshal that there was no principle of taxation except that the State took whatever it wanted.

The House then rose for lunch.—A. P.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch the President called on Sir W.S.J. Willson.

Mr. Rangachariar intervening moved that in view of the considerations put forward by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and in view of the thinness of the House the matter be adjourned 'sine die.'

Sir Basil Blackett explained Government attitude. He said when Government came with definite conclusions it was criticised for having formed them without previous discussion in the House and now that it had adopted another method of progression it did not seem to progress (laughter.)

A BARREN DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jinnah said Sir Basil Blackett promised the House probably to soothe its feelings, opportunity to discuss the report, but such discussion on the motion brought forward to-day, would be barren and academical and of the kind in which college students indulged.

Pandit Malaviya on the other hand contended that discussion would be fruitless so long as Government's conclusions were not placed before the House.

Mr. Rangachariar's motion for adjournment debate 'sine die' was put and carried. The dissentients did not claim division. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A QUARTER-HOUR SITTING.

SIMLA, August 19.

Seven official Bills were introduced in the Council of State which reassembled to-day with a fair attendance. The Swarajist members were absent. The proceedings lasted fifteen minutes and before the Council adjourned till Monday, Sir Mahomed Habibullah informed the House that the bills introduced to-day would be taken into consideration on Tuesday next and that the taxation Committee's report would be discussed on 25th.—A. P.

A GHASTLY FAILURE.

(Continued from page 7)

in their resolutions and in the speech in the Legislative Council of its Representative were ignored by the Government with the same indifference which they displayed towards the representations of other public bodies. It was confidently proclaimed that the scheme was a very sound proposition both on its financial and technical side and all the warnings conveyed to Government by representative public men and bodies were ignored. It is true that in response to the insistent demand for a voice in the administration of the project an Advisory Committee was constituted, but its functions were so circumscribed and its opinions were so persistently discarded that the Advisory Committee had no utility as a controlling body.

SHARE MANIA RECALLED.

For all practical purposes the Development Department was obsolutely autocratic and unrestrained in the exercise of its functions. The result has been a failure unparalleled in the history of any important undertaking in this City since the hectic days of the Share Mania. Even worse than the mismanagement of the Department has been the way in which it has continually sought to mislead the public until exposure became inevitable.

A GHASTLY FAILURE.

Reassuring statements were made from time to time by the Department even when it knew that all was not well with the Scheme and that it was ultimately going to prove a ghastly failure both on its financial and its engineering side. What is even more regrettable is that the Government were quietly looking on while the Department was deluding the public and from time to time themselves attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the public. All this can be amply demonstrated by the reports of the Development Directorate and by the statements made by Government in the Legislative Council. No condemnation can be too severe for a proceeding of this character and the Corporation hope that the Back Bay Enquiry Committee will take strong notice of the method in which the public has been deceived in connection with the scheme.

PUT IT UNDER POPULAR CONTROL.

In view of all this the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the Development Directorate as at present constituted should not be allowed to carry on the Scheme any further towards completion. They reiterate the demand put forward by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, as far back as 1921, that the Development Department should be a Transferred Subject so as to make it more amenable to popular control. The suggestion is not only that the Development Department should be a Transferred Subject henceforth, but also that the Advisory Committee attached to it, should have powers of effective control at every stage and should not be merely a farce as it has been in the past. There should be a large preponderence of representation of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Corporation and other important public bodies on this Committee. It is only when effective popular control is achieved in the conduct of the activities of the Department that there will be any reasonable prospect of retrieving the Province from the disaster which has overtaken it through the policy of both the Bombay Government and the Development Directorate.

As regards the prosecution of various portions of the Scheme which are now under consideration the Corporation cannot commit themselves, in advance, to approval of any one of them. There are two Committees sitting at the present moment deliberating on the financial and technical aspects of the Scheme and until they have made their reports it is not possible to express a definite opinion. The Corporation reserve to themselves the right of representing their views when the reports of these Committees are published. Subject to this reservation, it would appear as if the completion of scheme No. 8 should be proceeded with, as it is understood that a large part of it has been completed and there is a buyer ready at hand. What the Corporation feel, however, is that in view of the fact that the agreement with the Military Authorities was entered into at a time when the whole scheme was expected to cost a certain figure, now that that figure has been greatly exceeded, it is equitable that the Military Authorities should be moved to revise the agreement, and make it more in accordance with the present day cost of the undertaking. As far as can be ascertained at present, the price fixed with the Military Authorities was more or less approximated to the cost of the Scheme No. 8 and it is submitted that it would be unfair that the Military Authorities should be presented with a large area of land in the best part of Bombay, at a figure much under the ultimate cost of the undertaking. If the reports of the two Committees show that the completion of Scheme No. 1 can be accomplished at a reasonable figure, then in view of the work that has already been done on it the Corporation think it would be advisable to complete it. In order to guard, however, against any possibility of further miscalculations, it is suggested that tenders should be invited for the work to be let out on contract at a reasonable and definite figure to some firm of repute and strong financial position.

LET CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SHARE BURDEN.

The Corporation have also another suggestion to make and that is with regard to the adjustment of the respective liabilities between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. It seems that over and above the Development loans there have been various advances made by the Government of India to the Bombay Government in connexion with the scheme. The Corporation submit that the Government of India should seriously consider the question of relieving the provincial finances to the extent of these advances. It might well be argued that the Government of India are partly responsible for the financial disaster which has overtaken Bombay, by the light-hearted manner in which they accorded their approval to the scheme which had been turned down repeatedly by competent opinion for more than a decade and with regard to which they themselves had taken up a strong attitude of disapproval all these years. It must be remembered in this connection that the Government of India's sanction was obtained on an original estimate of 4 crores of rupees which was doubled within a very short time and yet the Government of India do not seem to have worried over the financial prospects of the scheme but seemingly allowed the Bombay Government to have a free hand in the matter. Under these circumstances it is not too much to suggest that the Government of India should bear some share of the loss which has accrued.

DO AWAY WITH THE AUTOCRACY.

In conclusion, whatever scheme is undertaken, the Corporation reiterate their demand that the execution of it should be no longer left in the hands of an autocratic body, which has shown itself incapable of discharging its responsibilities, nor should the Government of Bombay retain the control of the undertaking in their hands in the same irresponsible way in which they have done hitherto, ignoring not merely public criticism but misleading the public into thinking that all was well with the scheme and that the fears loudly expressed on all sides with regard to it were idle and arose from interested motives.

Mr. Mody said, in reply to the Chairman, the representation was that of a Committee appointed by the Corporation and approved by it.

You say: "But the opinion of the Corporation as expressed in their resolutions, and in the speech in the Legislative Council of its representatives were ignored by the Government with the same indifference which they displayed towards the representations of other public bodies." Do you wish to mention any particular instances. We want facts chiefly?

Mr. Mody said, that when the Scheme was first announced the Corporation asked for the Scheme to be submitted to it, with full particulars, and it was in 1920.

"Any other instance having ignored you?"—"On the 1st August, 1920, the Corporation passed a resolution, said Mr. Mody, "asking for proper representation on all the bodies so that they could put their views before the Government properly. They also wanted that all schemes should be placed before the Corporation for their consideration. At this meeting of the Corporation Mr. C.V. Mehta as the representative of the Corporation on the Select Committee informed the Corporation of all that had transpired there and Mr. Mehta was then given a mandate to ask the Government to give them proper representation, and Mr. Mehta subsequently informed the Corporation's Committee that he was actually ruled out by the Chairman of the Select Committee when he had asked for more representation."

Mr. Billimoria said all this was at a very early stage.

LLOYD'S DEFIANCE.

Mr. Mody said when the representatives of the Corporation in the Council asked for more representation Sir George Lloyd said it was an entire misconception to think that the public bodies were going to have representation on the Development Directorate. He said that the Government merely desired to have their own authority to be as expeditious and efficient as possible and they were going to have their own department to deal with matters without any additional powers. The Advisory Committee, said Mr. Mody, had a legal right to tender its advice, but there was no legal obligation to accept its advice.

"Then you say: "The Development Department was absolutely autocratic and unrestrained in the exercise of its functions."

Mr. Mody said that Dr. Sukhia had brought forward a motion for the Department either to be abandoned or the whole thing to be postponed for five years, and Mr. Lalji Naranji had also asked questions, and all these were ruled out by the Director. The estimates were never placed before the Advisory Committee.

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC.

"Then you say: 'Even worse than the mismanagement of the Department has been the way in which it has continually sought to mislead the public until exposure became inevitable.' "—Mr. Mody said the Committee was there to advise on all matters pertaining to the activities of the Department. He did not mean to say that its advice should be considered; all he said was that it should have been consulted on every aspect of the scheme.

Mr. Mody thought Government would have been wise in consulting fresh business minds which were on the Committee. Vast schemes were handled by men who were not engineers, but whose business capacity was undoubted. If Government had withheld information from the public they mislead the public in that way, for Sir Lawless Hepper had admitted that there were many omissions from his reports.

"Then you say in your statement: 'What is even more regrettable is that the Government were quietly looking on while the Department was deluding the public and from time to time themselves attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the public.' Is it not a very strong statement to make?"—"I am sorry to make that statement, but it is true. The Government had been correctly informed and Sir Lawless had said that he kept them informed on the various points from time to time."

"Then there is the statement: 'No con-

(Continued on next Page.)

SANITY PREVAILS.

PANDIT MALAVIYA & DR. MOONJE.

PROSECUTION ORDERS WITHDRAWN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Prosecution orders against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Moonjee under section 188 I.P.C. have been withdrawn to-day.—Free Press.

NOT AS THEY WERE INFORMED.

STANDING COUNSEL'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

In the afternoon on the motion of Mr. Pankridge, Standing Counsel, for the withdrawal of the prosecutions under Section 188, I. P. C., against Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Dr. Moonje, Mr. Bivar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, granted the applications.

Mr. Pankridge made the following statement in regard to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in support of his application:—

A CLIMB-DOWN.

When the Commissioner of Police received the information that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya intended to visit Calcutta at the beginning of August the disturbances that occurred in July had just died down. The tension was still acute and the excitement high. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had been in Calcutta for some time during the previous riots and on the occasion of his last visit, just before leaving Calcutta, he addressed a meeting of the members of a class that had figured prominently in the disturbances, and his speech was couched in terms which, in the opinion of responsible authorities were likely, in the circumstances, to excite them. It was considered, therefore, that a direction to him to abstain from coming to Calcutta would tend to prevent further rioting and an application for an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was justified. It was open to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to appear before the Magistrate and to ask him to modify his order, but instead, of availing himself of the ordinary remedy provided by law, he increased the risk to the public peace attendant on his coming to Calcutta by declaring that he defied the order. The facts were brought to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and a complaint was made under Section 188, I. P. C. The Government has since received a full report of the speech, which the Pandit made in Calcutta on August 7. It was not of a nature to cause communal excitement.

NO DANGER TO PUBLIC PEACE.

Although it is nearly a fortnight since he visited Calcutta no rioting has since occurred. Government have, therefore, instructed me with the permission of the Court, to withdraw the prosecution of the case under Section 188, I. P. C."

With regard to Dr. Moonje, Standing Counsel made a similar application and said that there also the circumstances were similar.

The Magistrate, as stated above, granted the applications.—Free Press.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 6.)

opportunities for acquiring a full active knowledge of a foreign language without detriment to their study of the mother tongue. But the "average" boy has neither the ability nor the opportunity to learn a foreign language in this way—nor yet has he the need. If he succeeds, he succeeds at the cost of his mother tongue. . . . The essential need of the 'average' bilingual child of a minor language is simply that of reading ability in one of the major languages to supply the informational and scientific deficiency of his national literature. The bilingual child does not so much need to "speak" his second language—but rather to 'read' it".

"If it were possible to teach the child to read (of course with correct pronunciation) sufficiently fluently to make him enjoy reading and read a reasonably large amount before permitting him to attempt any speech at all, the child would, when he came to his speech lessons, have a sense of the language and a feeling of what is idomatic which would very greatly diminish his ability to error and very greatly accelerate his progress".

A Psychological Absurdity.

The so-called Direct Method with its emphasis on development of the power of conversation is a psychological absurdity under the conditions in which it is tried in our schools. "A child listens and understands long before he speaks at all, and his power of understanding what is spoken is always very far in advance of his power of speaking. Hence when he ventures on a new phrase, it is something which he has heard before, or something which his general "sense of the language" acquired by listening, certifies as likely to be correct. The student of a foreign language in the school hears the language spoken relatively very little. Teachers endeavour to give practice in listening and this is recommended by theorists, but actually it is difficult to do much or to provide any variety".

"If (therefore) we can ensure that every child who begins to study a foreign language shall, at the end of two years, be able to derive pleasure from reading it, we shall have ensured that no child who begins a foreign language will ever, in the future, be able to regret it afterwards as waste of time".

But at present "the child fails to acquire any proficiency in speaking, writing and reading and when he leaves school he can use the language only with great difficulty and with no pleasure and soon ceases to use it: and what he ceases to use he soon forgets and all his learning is really waste of time".

I need not offer any apologies for taking a rather long extract from the book of Mr. Michael West for it was my duty to show that the views propounded by me were held by at least one educationist of repute. In the absence of any original investigation, the Indian educationists are somewhat diffident in the expression of their opinions and prefer to espouse the established dogmas. The value of the Direct method and the importance of cultivating powers of English conversation are two of these and one has to be rather cautious if one has the misfortune of holding different views. I will therefore not condemn the established practice. As I have said above it has attained a fair amount of success in certain places. But I may be permitted to state that in the majority of Indian schools it is not possible to find teachers gifted with the right psychology and fluency in English speech and in such schools a better plan will be to try methods in which there is a greater emphasis on cultivating the child's ability to read.

(Concluded.)

INTER-COMPANY BOXING TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

The Inter Company Boxing Tournament of the Royal West Kents was concluded on Monday night when the finals of the various weights were put through. In most cases the victors had a fairly easy time of it, their opponents having to retire owing to injured hands, the result of previous encounters. Where fights took place they were generally of a spirited nature, both winners and losers acquitting themselves well. At the close of the contest Lieut.-Col. Grant, the Officer Commanding, addressed the men and then presented the cups. The Inter-Company Shield was won by the B. Company with 54 points, the Headquarters being next with 40. The prize for the best loser was awarded to Pte. Belton, H.Q. The arrangements which were in the hands of the R.S.M. Stroud D.C.M. worked smoothly right through the four nights that the Tournament lasted. Details:—

Bantam Weights, Class B, Final:—Pte. Philips, A Coy, had to scratch owing to an injured hand, leaving Pte. Hayesmore, H.Q., with a walk over.

Feather Weights, Class B, Final:—Pte. Fox, H.Q., beat Pte. Herrett, C. Coy, the latter giving in before the first round ended.

Light Weights, Class B, Final:—Pte. Stears, D Coy, beat Pte Briggs, D. Coy, the fight being stopped by the Referee when Stears had sufficiently established his superiority in the third round.

Welter Weights, Class B, Final:—Lce Cpl Napier, B Coy, secured the verdict against Pte Roberts, D Coy, as the latter had to retire in the first round owing to an injured hand.

Middle Weights, Class B, Final:—Pte Hall C Coy, won on points after a very even bout with Pte Pevey, A Coy.

Light Heavy Weights, Class B, Final:—Corpl. Kemball, H. Q., received the verdict against Pte Kingsman, H.Q., the latter retiring before the first round had ended.

Bantam Weights, Class A, Final:—Pte Hardy, B Coy, btat Lce Cpl, Bull, C Coy, the fight being stopped in the last round when Bull had taken a lot of punishment.

Feather Weights, Class A, Final:—Pte Williams, B Coy, won on points against Pte Whelan, H.Q., after a very close and interesting bout.

Light Weights, Class A, Final:—Pte Vickery, D Coy, beat Pte. Johnson, A Coy, on points after a very interesting display by both men.

Welter Weights, Class A, Final:—Lce Spl Anderson, A Coy, won on points against Lce Cpl, Perry Ben, after a very level fight.

Middle Weights, Class A, Final:—Pte. Hutchings, B Coy, received the verdict against Pte Smith, H.Q.

Light Heavy Weights, Class A, Final:—Pte Colley, B Coy, knocked out Pte Snelling B Coy, in the second round.

EDUCATION.

THE CALL OF SABARMATI

M ISS. SLADE (MIRANBAI) DESCRIBES HER PILGRIMAGE TO SATYAGRAH ASHRAM.

Last Sunday was a remarkable Sunday in the history of the Gujerat Vidyapith. Acharya Kripalani had invited Miranbai (Miss Slade) from the Satyagraha Ashrama, to meet the members of the College staff, at his cottage. A few friends were also present and after some pleasant conversation, Acharya Kripalani requested her to tell them something about how she came to India. The following description is an attempt at a faithful reproduction of the beautiful discourse of the evening.

Kripalani:—Now you must tell us something of how you thought of coming over to India, to live with Bapu.

Miranbai:—So. now I see why you have called me here!

Kripalani:—Well that only shows how very much interested we are in knowing something about you. After all how can we miss such an opportunity of knowing you?

Miranbai:—Is that so? Now you will be surprised to learn how very recently I heard of Bapu. It is hardly three years that I first heard his name. I was then very much dissatisfied with conditions in England. I was restless and had no peace of mind. Yet I did not know what to do. I travelled on the Continent, but that did not mend matters. I had read some books of Romain Rolland and had been very much drawn towards the author. How to meet him was my great desire. When I returned to England would you believe it I met him there in a very unexpected and strange manner. One of my friends happened to tell me that Romain Rolland was then in England—in London, in the Hotel Cecil, but that he was to leave for France perhaps that very day. I could hardly believe the good news. I ran to the 'phone, rang up for the Hotel Cecil and inquired for M. Rolland. I hardly knew what I was doing. It was all so sudden and instantaneous; and just think what happened! The moment I inquired for M. Rolland the reply came that I should 'hold on,' for M. Rolland was just leaving the Hotel. It was his sister whom I had caught up on the 'phone. I felt utterly confused.. I didn't know enough French to talk to him; and then to talk over the 'phone, on such matters as I wished to, was impossible. I at once apologised and said that I would write to M. Rolland This I did that very day and Romain Rolland got my letter before he left for France. The reply came after some time and I was warmly invited to meet him in Paris. Soon after, I left for the Continent and passed a few months in France to pick up enough French to talk clearly. Then I felt that the time had come when I should call upon him. An engagement was made and I proceeded to meet him at his house.

We had an hour's talk; but when I rose up to depart I felt that I had failed—utterly failed. I had not told him all that I wished to tell him. I had not reached his inner soul. his real spirit. I felt very miserable and unhappy. In this state of my mind I wandered aimlessly over the Continent and then returned to England. I hardly knew what was the matter with me. It was all sixes and sevens within. After a while I wrote to M Rolland wishing to meet him again for the second time. Of course, he was quite happy and wanted to see me once more. But this time I resolved to open my heartfully before him and catch a glimpse of the soul of this man. You see, Romain Rolland is a very reserved man. You might almost say that he is a shy man. We had a long talk for more than three hours. This time I succeeded. We understood each other. I felt soothed. My agitation was over. I didn't know what it was, and how it was, but I felt calm.

BAPU.

It was then that he mentioned the name of Mahatma Gandhi. He said that he was then writing a book on him, which the English would not very much care for; but that he believed in Gandhi as the new Christ. He then suggested to me some of Bapu's writings for perusal. I immediately returned to Switzerland and wrote to Madras for all the published writings of Bapu. As soon as I had read them I understood what M. Rolland had said about him:—I felt an inner calm, a sweet peace within me, which I had never felt before. My life was changed. I now used to go about, with the rules of the Satyagraha Ashrama in my pocket and lived a life of some discipline. Time was when I sang and danced, ate meat and drank whisky—did things which I feel I should never have done. Now there were a few Indian friends in Paris, who had some connections at Delhi. They bought for me all the khadi I wanted for my dresses. All my old outfit was stowed away.

Then I wrote to Bapu himself and inquired if I could join him in the Ashram. Three long months passed away and then a post card arrived almost unexpectedly. I think, Mahadev, that was written by Bapu while travelling from Ahmedabad to Bombay?

Mahadev:—Yes; I think so.

Miranbai:—Then my joy knew no bounds. I ran back to my home, to wind up all my affairs and start for India. I had so many things, but now I cared nothing for them.

MISS MIRANBAI.

They were all disposed of and given away. There were some books, however, and these I thought I would take with myself. My mother was amazed. But then she saw how happy I was now. I now rushed to Paris, where my father, his secretary and a few Indian friends bid me good-bye. My boat was a beautiful little one. The sky was clear, the sea was a shining and all within me was joy and peace. Within three weeks I landed at Bombay and in a few more hours I was in the arms of Bapu. The moment I entered his room and was with him, I knew him—recognised him. I felt that all this while I had been but searching him; that all this yearning was only for him. My quest was over. I had found my parent and felt myself as his child.

Then a wonderful thing happened. The old life was forgotten. The gap between the old and the new was filled up—so subtly that I hardly recognised myself as I was The old self dropped quietly and disappeared. Now, isn't that very wonderful? But stranger still, I feel that I have been in India before—in time gone by.

K:—To us, Hindus, that causes no surprise. And now how do you like your life in the Ashrama?

M:—That is hardly to be asked. Every day is a day of joy and peace. I work with joy and live in peace.

K.:—Do you write to Romain Rolland now?

M.—Yes, by every mail to his sister and once every 3 months to him. He is so very, very glad that I am here. He almost wishes he had my youth to venture a journey to India. He simply envies my good fortune. You know he is fairly advanced in years and has a very delicate health. But he may start this very winter for Bombay. Of course, if he cannot do so this year, he will hardly be able to do so afterwards. And you know I am pressing him to come. Oh! how delightful it would be if he does come! He is the one man in Europe who understands the West and what it wants; And his French style is so fine and his reputation as an author so great that what he writes would be read. And what a sympathetic mind he has! He so easily understands the greatness of others and withal is humble enough to forget himself in his praise. He alone can give to the West the true interpretation of Bapu's teachings. It will be an event if he comes. Now that's all that I have to say about myself.

K.:—This is all so good that you must finish it with a song.

M.:—Oh. Now I really don't know how to sing.

K.—That can hardly be! You have but just given us a story in song—a lyric in prose; And besides you must live up to your name and reputation 'Miranbai' was a great poet and singer of India.

M.:—That's true, but you must give me time and have patience. Not so fast.

Mahadev:—Give them that little German song of yours.

M.:—Very well. Hear it and have done. . . .

The small hours of the evening passed. It was nearly six when the party broke up and Miranbai wended her way to the Ashram. The night, with its dark clouds and beating rain came. It looked dull and gloomy without, but within us was a joy, similar to the joy of Miranbai. The earnestness in her eyes, the emotion of her voice, and the throb in her frame, as she sat dressed in her white simple sari, pouring the true tale of her heart, was a rare sight—a vision into the depths of the unknown, that returns to us as a dream of a glorious land, we but seek in vain.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your paper has already earned the gratitude of medical students many times before by championing their cause, and I hope you will once more give me the opportunity, on their behalf to correct the erroneous statements made by Mr. Jadhav in the Council as reported in your issue of the 2nd inst., and to thank Messrs. Gunjal and Sirdesai for the interest they have evinced in the matter.

When Mr Jadhav says that "attempts are being made as far as possible to admit only such students as have passed the Matriculation," etc., etc., he shows his ignorance of the fact that since so far ago as 1920—even before he became Minister the minimum qualification for admission to any of the medical schools, has been the Matriculation qualification or an equivalent or higher examination and as a matter of fact very few matriculates can get admission to-day owing to the large number of still highly qualified students including those who have passed their previous and intermediate examinations with a sprinkling even of full-fledged graduates. A study of the departmental prospectuses of Medical Schools and the Calendar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons might, with advantage, be recommended to this amateur politician to dispel some of his ignorance about conditions in his own department, meanwhile Mr. Jadhav owes an apology to the students for the slur of "defective preliminary education" cast on them by him.

Mr. Jadhav is absolutely talking in his hat when he speaks of want of material, e.g., cases of fractures, dislocations etc. Does he mean that he is going to cause more fractures and dislocations to be made to provide material for training?

The fact of the matter appears to be that the College of Physicians and Surgeons have the very laudable ambition of getting a Royal Charter for their Institution, but this cannot be obtained until the medical schools are satisfactorily equipped. Government, on the other hand, have not made any headway in the matter on the ground of financial stringency. The Bombay College wants to press the matter by refusing to pass a great majority of students.

The deplorable part of it is that while Government have remained unmoved a very large number of students, who would have been following a useful career in the service of Society have been the victims of this tug of war, as repeated and undeserved failures are surely not the proper incentive to further study.

Mr. Jadhav admits that the candidates are not worse than in the past and it is the higher standard required by the examiners. He further says that steps are being taken to provide for better facilities for teaching at schools, e.g. new laboratories" etc. etc., But before these very ideal reforms are brought about how can the premature raising of the standard resulting in the failure of 80 per cent candidates be justified?—Yours, etc.,

MEDICO.

Aug. 10.

EDUCATION IN SURAT DISTRICT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A considerable stride has been taken in the Surat District in point of secondary education. A decade back Surat had High Schools only in Surat and Bulsar. Two more high Schools at Mandvi and Pardi were recently added to the list. It is believed that there is still a great scope for many more High Schools in the several Talukas of the District. Chikhli Taluka, it is a matter of pleasure to know, which had only a year back an Anglo-Vernacular School, has developed itself into a full graded high school on account of the enthusiastic and sincere efforts made by the various workers in the field of Education like Messrs. B. J. Patel, Sheth Gokalbhai Premanand (Nagarsheth) and others. It is equally gratifying to note that Sheth Dinshawji Italia, a resident of Chikhli and a leading merchant of Hyderabad (Deccan) has donated a substantial sum of Rs. 12,000 towards the erection of the High School building which has reached its completion. Permanent funds of this High School, it is understood, amount to about Rs. 60,000 and with the harmonious co-operation of the workers, it will not be surprising if the funds amount to a lakh of rupees. Thus the financial position of the school is a sound one.

The number of students, attending the school which is nearly 150 or so, about 25 students being in the Matric Class.

This school as a High School is hardly a year old. It is however expected that if the present spirit of good-will and enthusiasm amongst the workers were to continue and the same help and opportunity given to the Head-Master and staff of the School, the School will in near future be not far from being a first-class High School.

A GHASTLY FAILURE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

demnation can be too severe for a proceeding of this character and the Corporation hope that the Back Bay Enquiry Committee will take strong notice of the method in which the public has been deceived in connection with the scheme.'"

Mr. Mody said the public had been deceived in connection with the output of the dredger which was giving only one-third its output. In March, 1925, the Member-in-charge of the Department said in the course of his budget speech: "I leave this budget in the hands of this House with the full confidence that you will find reasons for satisfaction in this year's administration."

Mr. Horniman said if Government had consulted a representative body it was possible, it was probable, it was certain that the disasters which had now occurred would not have occurred.

Sir Frederick: That has got nothing to do with us.

Mr. Horniman said was it not reasonable to expect a public body, when they were spending enormous sums of money on a very big work, that they should take the public into their confidence.

Mr. Mody said that they were categorically asking that the whole affair should be gone into and the guilty brought to book. It was on the representation of the Corporation that the Enquiry Committee was appointed and it was on that account that they were making this statement.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Mr. Billimoria: "We want facts and not vague statements."

Mr. Mody: "We have given you dates, and detailed statements."

Mr. Billimoria: "We want definite facts and data on which we can come to some conclusion on the terms of reference made to us."

Mr. Mody: "I am referring to question No. 4 in the questionnaire and that comprehends everything contained in the statement."

The Chairman: "The failure of the dredger is answerable for the whole blame?"—"I think so."

"It may be their misfortune and not their fault?"—"Probably."

MR. HORNIMAN RETORTS.

Mr. Horniman: "We do not say it is their fault. We ask for a proper investigation into the whole matter."

Mr. Mody: "The Government of India should not have been carried away and allowed Sir George Lloyd to push on with the scheme in a hurry."

Sir Frederick: "All the papers we have gone through show the greatest reluctance on the part of the Government of India to give free hand to the Government of Bombay."

Mr. Mody: "For years together they were very reluctant to give permission to the Bombay Government, but they allowed this scheme to pass. The Government owed us some duty. I blame both Governments and I am very impartial in this matter. I am merely trying to make out a case at the same time for some more money from the Government of India which they owe us. Government were told that the Back Bay Reclamation was not wanted."

WHY CRY OVER SPILT MILK.

Sir Frederick: "What is the good of saying it, when you have committed yourself to it?"

Mr. Mody: "They can retrace their steps."

The Chairman: "You say: 'In view of all this the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the Development Directorate as at present constituted should not be allowed to carry on the scheme any further towards completion.' Whom would you substitute?"—"We do not want anybody to be substituted, because they will disturb the organisation."

About the completion of block 8 and 1 he said the whole thing depended on the reports of the committees now sitting, but from the data available he would suggest that block 8 should be completed, because there was a ready purchaser, and because it was nearing completion. Possibly they might get Rs. 100 per sq. yard on the foreshore for building sites, after the filling, if there were a boom. But they might get anything between Rs. 30/50 per yard.

To Sir Frederick:

"Has the Bombay Corporation, as such, paid anything towards the scheme?"—"No".

"Why should they, therefore, have a voice in the matter?"—Because all the scheme for the development of Bombay properly belong to a body which has got the full powers of self-government. When the Improvement Trust was created it was one of the worst experience of the Corporation and even then the feeling within the Corporation was that there should be no separate body. The Corporation was of the opinion that it should have a proper control over the Development Department."

"Does the Corporation pay for its schemes?—In every case?"

"But it does at its own expense, and therefore it controls its expenditure. In this particular case the Corporation has paid nothing. Why in these circumstances they should expect to have a share in the control or the management?"—"The Corporation strictly pays nothing. But it is primarily concerned in the welfare of the population. Our pockets are being touched by every scheme of development".

"It touches the pockets of the whole Presidency?"—"But primarily that of Bombay for the contribution of Bombay to the revenues of the Presidency is overwhelming."

"It seems to me that the shortest way out of the difficulty was for the Government to say: if you want responsibility you share half the expense—Would it settle the difficulty?"

"It will settle your difficulty, but not mine."

Continuing he said the Corporation had got no members who had experience of works of this kind, but it had got men like Mr. Arbuthnot who was an engineer.

"Has he experience of any work of this kind?"—"No."

"Would you put any one man in charge of it, who has no experience of it?"—"No."

Mr. Mody said his point was that the Advisory Committee should have a greater control as there were businessmen on it Of course he agreed that if the work had been let on contract the Committee could not have altered it, but his point was that if the Committee had been consulted, when the estimates jumped from 367 lakhs to 702, they would have gone into the case thoroughly. So also about the dredgers which had been ordered so long ago. The Committee would have gone into all these matters fully.

They would not have prevented the estimates from rising?—They would have put a stop to the estimates rising further, by putting an extinguisher on the Development Directorate.

The Corporation did not hear about the scheme till about the second half of 1920. The Corporation never objected to it. The position was this. There was a sort of silence because there was a masterful man at the helm of affairs and because the conditions were then abnormal as in 1897, when the Corporation allowed the Improvement Trust to be constituted, they allowed the Back Bay Reclamation scheme to be put through.

"From its commencement to its close the whole thing is a ghastly failure." You have already formed your opinion, and condemned it and we have only to confirm it?"—"We have had the various reports before us. But so far as the past is concerned we have made up our mind that it is a ghastly failure."

Sir Frederick asked whether the Corporation were not in the position of a man who told by another man wanted to sink a shaft in a gold mine in the belief of getting gold from it, but when he did not find any gold there, did he expect to get his money back which he had sunk in the enterprise?"

Mr. Mody said they had taken no risk, but in 1921 Sir George Lloyd categorically declared that this was absolutely a simple proposition when compared with many businesses, and the scheme could easily be accomplished."

"A CHILD'S PLAY."

The Chairman: "You must remember that land was fetching fabulous prices during the boom."—"That was not the only aspect. But he said it was an extremely simple thing and he said it was child's play. He also said that it was an extremely easy proposition to reclaim the foreshore."

Sir Frederick: "Surely, you are extremely willing to share the profits and not share the expenses?"

Mr. Horniman:—"Hear, hear."

"It is a misfortune?"—"It is a misfortune all round."

Sir Frederick then examined him about the land given to the military and asked him whether it was proper that they should be called upon to pay an enhanced price, although they were paying more than half the original estimate of 367 lakhs. There was a contract, and was it possible for them to get out of it?

Mr. Horniman said, it was not an uncommon thing for people who had taken land from the Improvement Trust to come to that body and say that they had no money and ask them either to revise the contract or cancel it Sometimes it was done, as Mr. Billimoria knew of it.

Mr. Mody continuing, said the Government of India had, prior to this scheme, all along taken an attitude of extreme caution and discouraged many projects of the Government. In this particular case they agreed to the scheme.

Sir Frederick: "This scheme was one which everybody in Bombay was delighted to have?"

"CHRONICLE" AND THE SCHEME.

Mr. Horniman: "If you look at the files of the "Bombay Chronicle" you will find that it had opposed the scheme. It also wrote strongly against it."

Sir Frederick: Does it not show that the "Bombay Chronicle" does not reflect public opinion?"—"No, it does not."

The Chairman: "Were the Indian Merchants' Chamber against or in favour of it?"—"Emphatically against it, it has protested against it. It is not a fact that public opinion was in favour of it."

Mr. Horniman referred the Committee to Mr. C.V. Mehta's interview with that Chamber.

Mr. Mody said that in 1920 the Chamber said that the scheme was not wanted, and they represented commercial opinion very faithfully.

To Mr. S.B. Billimoria:—

Mr. Mody gave examples of the reckless manner in which the scheme had been carried by the Government. He said the dredger was ordered long before the scheme was commenced; no borings were taken and they simply relied on Mr. Kidd's report; they decided upon dredging an area which was not available. There were many other things beside.

After some further questions were asked the evidence concluded.

Mr. C.J Hansotti, retired Superintending Engineer and a member of the Neilson Committee then gave evidence. He said:

It appears that the Scheme was not carefully considered in all its bearings and especially in its estimated cost, and financial outlook. A Scheme of such magnitude and cost should have been worked out in detail and its estimates and financial forecasts carefully prepared and cautiously considered before it was launched. Neither the expert departments of Government—the Public Works Department and the Marine—nor the Port Trust that had experience in such dredgings and reclamation appear to have been consulted. It would appear that it was rushed through without due scrutiny.

TWO CONVOCATIONS ON SAME DAY.

MADRAS, August 18.

About 1,450 graduates are taking degrees this year and owing to the large number, the Syndicate of the Madras University has decided to hold two Convocations on Thursday. The first, to be held at 2.30 p.m will be presided over by the Vice Chancellor and the Chancellor will preside over the second at 4 p.m - A.P.

BRITAIN & IBN SAUD.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

THE LATE UMAR SOBANI.

Mr. Arthur Field writes from London under date July 29.

"On behalf of several societies, friendly to the Muslim world and working for Islamic interests here, I send expressions of sincerest sorrow at the death of Sheth Umar Sobani, doughty champion of Islam and patriotic Indian. Kindly convey to bereaved father, brother and other respected relations."

For the Anglo-Turkish Society, Riff Committee,
East, West, Circle and International Information Bureau.
ARTHUR FIELD, Hon. Secretary.

SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ IBN SA'OUD.

The International Information Bureau, London, makes the following references in its report:—

"While still awaiting precise information as to the alleged understanding of Sultan Ibn Sa'oud with the British Government, the Bureau think it proper to say that the evidence points to this allegation being inspired by party spleen. No one ignores the old contacts of Ibn Sa'oud with the British, but it would seem more than probable that he is now entirely independent of any understanding. The Akaba incident would indicate this, if nothing else did

"The best thanks of friends of Eastern independence are due to the Indian Khilafat Committee for their persistence in rebutting false charges against the present king of El Hidjaz and the Nejdi liberators of the kingdom. In September last Maulana Abdul Bari, in reply to criticisms by Maulana Shaukat Ali, repeated the allegations of attack on holy places. Maulana Abdul Bari is an honest man, not a supporter of the Sharifian revolt or dynasty,—and he must be by now convinced by the deliberate denials of Sultan Ibn Sa'oud and the corroborative evidence of independent witnesses.

"Nevertheless, machine-made resolutions and unconsidered statements are turned out from time to time by supporters of the Hashimites, and recently we have heard the expression "The undeniable massacre at Taif." We take it on ourselves to deny the undeniable.

"Sardar Ikbal 'Ali Shah, an Afghan, gave to "The Times" (London) last week the report of an audience with Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Sa'oud, in which his Majesty said:—

'I know what has been done by means of propaganda concerning the alleged atrocities which I, or my troops, are supposed to have committed on the so-called helpless people at Taif. But here I may explain that a large number of people in Mecca are "mota wifs" or religious guides. These people earn their living by conducting pilgrim over the sacred shrines and by helping them to obtain food and necessary comforts during their stay in the Holy City. Unfortunately they are not all of the highest education or morals. They fleeced the poor ignorant pilgrims from far-off countries, extorted exorbitant sums for the stores which they provided and the little assistance which they gave. They were the chief offenders in respect of the shrines where grave-worship was carried on. When I put a stop to all those offences, those were the very men who were mostly affected, and it is they who are mainly responsible for the anti-Wahabi propaganda. They have told the simple-minded pilgrims wild tales of the destruction of tombs of real sanctity, of theft, and robbery, and of the flogging and murder of innocent people. I have not attempted to answer their unfounded and untruthful assertions, preferring to leave it, knowing that those who come here year by year to perform the great and holy pilgrimage will discover for themselves that there is, no truth whatever in these wild statements. . . .

'One of the first things we undertook was the suppression of brigandage . . To-day you can journey to and from the Holy City without the least fear of molestation. . . 'When we came here we found grave worship being carried on all over Arabia. . . The custodians in charge of the graves promised to give the desired health, off-spring and success to all worshippers provided they paid the fees demanded. . . Wine drinking, the curse of humanity, was rampant and rife both publicly and privately. . . . People had been seen reeling in the streets drunk and insensible. They had been picked up intoxicated within sight of the holy black stone. Immorality was rife and slavery existed. Men, respectable men, gave their daughters in marriage for a consideration of money. . . When our troops first entered Mecca, and also Taif, they could not believe that they were in the fair land of Islam, because of the country's moral degeneracy. The men slaughtered were not Moslems. A Moslem is a Moslem if he acts according to the Book, and not because he possesses a Moslem name or because he is of Moslem parentage.

"It is not true—that all Moslem 'except a few Wahabis' are convinced of atrocities either in Mecca, Medina or Taif. In Europe there are few adherents of the austere and exalted Wahabite sect; but there is a wide feeling that a series of gross and calculated misrepresentations have imposed upon the sincere and zealous Persians and others who have assailed the king of El-Hidjaz."

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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

DISCUSSION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

SECOND EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S CONDUCT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The conduct of the second Executive Officer, in taking part in a meeting of the Bengal Khilafat Committee, at which a resolution was passed condemning the action of the Councillors and Aldermen, was further discussed at the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening. Mr. Biswas had moved that "Corporation do take into consideration the action of Haji Abdul Raschid Khan in taking part in a meeting of the Khilafat Committee at which a resolution, condemning the action of Municipal Councillors and Aldermen was passed, and that in the opinion of the Corporation, it is not desirable for any paid employee or officer of the Corporation to be an office-bearer of, or be otherwise actively identified with any political or communal organisation.

Mr. Nirependranath Basu, supporting the second part of the resolution, submitted that the Corporation officers should be loyal to the policy laid down by the Corporation To-day, the Swarajist Party might come in, to-morrow, the Nationalist Party, and the day after to-morrow, quite another party. The Corporation was not, however, concerned with any party, but laid down a policy for their employees, which they expected to be loyally followed. No employee of the Corporation should be, said Mr. Basu, allowed to be identified with any political or communal organisation.

The Chairman: Cannot he be a member of the Indian National Congress?

Mr. Basu: No.

Mr. Biswas accepted the amendment or Mr. Basu and when put to vote, the amendment was lost, theirteen voting for and 23 against, two declining to vote.

As the Corporation had considered the conduct of the Officer in question, the first part of the motion was not voted upon.—Free Press.

GOVERNOR OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

GOAN UNION'S WELCOME.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

On Friday last a deputation of the Goan Union consisting of Dr. M. A. De Heredia (President), Dr. W. F. Pais and Messrs P V. de Souza, M. S. Perreira, J. F. Gomes (Secretary, N. M. Desa and V. X. Fialho, waited on His Excellency, the new Governor-Genoral of Portuguese India, at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Dr. M. A. De Heredia, in the name of the Goan community, welcomed His Excellency to these shores. His Excellency's attention was invited to the two points of vital importance to the community viz., the short lived revolution in Goa, which, thanks to the energetic steps taken by the Minister for Colonies and the unbending attitude displayed by the Acting Governor-General for Portuguese India, was quashed in its infancy.

QUESTION OF THE PADROADO.

The next point referred to was the much debated question of the Padroado. As regards this it was mentioned that the community greatly appreciated the attitude of the present Portuguese Government as it showed encouraging hopes for the retention of the ancient institution. The services rendered by the Padroado were recounted and His Excellency was assured that the diocese of Damaun was one of the most progressive, if not the most progressive, of all the dioceses existent in the vast Indian Peninsula.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY.

His Excellency thanked the deputation for the cordial welcome extended him on behalf of the Goan community.

His Excellency said that Portugal was fully alive to the past glories of the historic institution of Padroado and he expected that she would strive to maintain intact its rights and privileges, and he assured the deputation of his support to the cause. Concerning the problems of the administration of Portuguese India, His Excellency stated that he was aware of the difficulties in the way, but he entertained the hope that with the co-operation of the people both in and out of Goa success can be ensured.—A.P.

THE MECCA CONGRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your contemporary of the Bori Bunder published an interview of one Sardar Ekbal Ali Shah whom the paper introduces as "coming of a distinguished Afghan family having served with distinction in the Afghan Consular Service." In the beginning the Sardar Saheb states that "he had the honour of attending "the first All-World Moslem Conference." It is an open secret that the Conference was not open to the public and only a few correspondents of newspapers were admitted as visitors and no other outsiders were admitted therein, but the Sardar Saheb does not disclose how and in what capacity he was admitted or allowed to sit in the Conference Hall. The Sardar Saheb may be in Consular Service but he was, of course, not an Afghan delegate, for His Majesty the King of Afghanistan in his introductory letter to Sultan Ibn Saud expressly mentioned H. E. General Ghulam Jilanee Khan, the head of the delegation, Sardar Ata Muhammad Khan and Sardar Abdus Samad Khan as Afghan Delegates to the Conference. Of the three delegates H. E. General Ghulam Jilanee Khan went direct from Angora to Mecca while the other two were deputed from Kabul and as we all know went to Mecca via Bombay.

Sardar Ekbal Ali Shah, therefore, was not an Afghan delegate and it would be really interesting to know his "locus standi" in the Conference. He might have been "graciously received" by the Sultan and true to his salt, he is lavish in his praises of his royal host but it is really silly on his part to attack leaders like Moulana Muhammad Ali about whom all the delegates of the Conference had nothing but highest praise and best regards.

It is really astonishing how a distinguished official of Afghan Consular Service, as proclaimed by the "Times of India," could be so ungenerous as to pander the anti-Muslim cause espoused by the "Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian papers by slandering recognised and highly esteemed leaders of Indian Moslems, who have nothing but best regards for Afghans and other Asiatic natioss. But the cat jumps out of the bag and the real motive of the Sardar becomes apparent when he accuses the Ali Brothers as 'Proverbial antagonists to British rule in India.'

In the end I would ask my Afghan neighbours to respect Indian sentiments and not be led away by their love of every thing foreign and in a way new to them. I would go even a step further and appeal to the Government of Afghanistan to put a check to those irresponsible Afghan officials who indulge in such disgraceful bickerings and jibes to the great jubilation of Anglo-Indian mischief mongers.

QAMER AHMAD.

Sultan Mansion, Bombay.

GIRL'S EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS—AND AFTER.

(From Our Correspondent)

STAMBOUL, July 27.

Turnish girls having qualified themselves in a fairly large number in literature, are now taking to scientific and technical pursuits. They produced good writers, like Hatida Edib Hanoum, lawyers aspiring even to a seat on the Bench, school mistresses and professors. Now they are receiving the education necessary for becoming a motor-driver, a tractor-driver or an engineer and mechanist. Two of them e.g., Khadija Uzra Khanum and Shedieh Yusuk Khanum have last week received the diploma of a Dentist. Will their Indian Muslim sisters follow their example in the literary field and so mix their western and Muslim cultures as to form an agreeable whole?

EDIB SARVAT BEY'S RETURN.

Edib Sarvat Bey, the Turkish Delegate to the Mecca Motamar has returned from the Hedjaz and has brought with him very favourable impressions of his visit. He mentioned Ibn Saud and his administration in appreciative terms. Ibn Saud also holds the Ghazi Pasha in highest esteem. Edib Bey has been presented an encrusted sword by the Sultan of Nedjd who was "glad to receive the Representative of the greatest Moslem Power." The Turkish Delegate was gratified to learn that the Motamar succeeded in laying the foundation of the world-wide Islamic brotherhood anew. He was very glad to see that the delegates of other Islamic countries accorded him a hearty welcome as the Turkish representative and wished the Turkish Nation success and prosperity. "The greatest advantage," he said "which Turkey gained from her participation in the Congress was, that the charge of "irreligiousness" levelled against her present leaders and generation had been completely rebutted." The importance of the mission of the Motamar impressed him so much that he advocated its annual gathering too.

THE ANGORA TRIAL.

This trial which sprang up as a consequence of the Smyrna Conspiracy case is expected to prove extremely sensational. Many new arrests have been made and many men who to-day hold great and important positions shall be required to appear before the court during the proceedings, which would drag on much longer than was expected in the beginning. Some of the men under arrest have been released after preliminary cross examination The point at issue is (1) what was the nature of the post-war activities of the Committee of Union and Progress (C. U. P); (2) what was the connection between this Committee and the Smyrna Plot.

The Court is yet busy in investigating the cases of the various suspects and will not begin the open trial before the completion of this investigation. Some of the accused as Kuchuk Talat Bey, the name-sake of the late Talat Pasha, and Dr. Nazim Bey a prominent member of the Post-War Executive of the C. U. P., are said to have made some revelations regarding the intrigues, which the exiled leaders of the Committee resorted to, for dislodging the Nationalists from the Pedestral and regaining the State Power. The local papers report, that according to these confessions, the C. U. P. planned to stab the Nationalists in the back, when the latter were engaged in a deadly encounter with the Greeks and thus secure the leadership of the country. But the Nationalists' victories falsified all the hopes of the C. U. P., the members of which then tried to "bore" themselves into the Peoples' Party and assume the control of the country, by degrees, by getting, themselves elected or appointed to positions and posts of influence and power. Shukri and Jamboulat, who were hanged last week, are said to have worked on this plan of "boring in" by getting themselves elected as Deputies. But as the plan was very slow and made no tangible progress, Kara Kemal and Abdul Qadvi, on whose heads a price of £T.10,000 (9£.T. equal to 1£ sterling) each has been set, urged the Party Members to hatch the Smyrna Plot. In opposition to this, the others of the accused say that the Post-war activities of C. U. P. were meant to save the country in case the Nationalist resistence succumbed.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A.P.

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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDENT BILL PASSED.

CALCUTTA, August 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, four non-official bills were considered, two of which were rejected. one was sent back to the Select Committee and the other was passed. Dr. Moreno's Bengal Pasture Bill designed to improve the condition of cattle through the provision of sufficient pasture land was sent back to the Select Committee for further consideratin. The Bengal Cattle Bill which was also introduced by Dr Moreno and was intended to stop the deterioration of cattle was thrown out. The village Self-Government Act Amendment Bill, the object of which was to give increased power to the Union Boards was also rejected.

Dr. Suhrawardy the Deputy President then introduced the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill providing for the separation of the Cossipur and Garden Reach Municipalities from the Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. A. C Banerjee, Nationalist opposing it said that the Calcutta Corporation was not in favour of the separation and they had already expressed themselves for the extension of Calcutta.

Mr. S. C. Mukerjee said that they must have the decided opinion of the Calcutta Corporation on the matter and the Mayor of Calcutta had not been heard on it.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in a personal explanation said that he was not in the Council as Mayor of Calcutta but to represent his electors and to look to the interest of the people of the whole of Bengal.

The Maharaja of Nadia said they would like to know what the Mayor of Calcutta had to say.

Mr. Sen Gupta: The Mayor of Calcutta cannot make any statement here. The Calcutta Corporation makes its own statement.

After some further discussion, the Bill was passed.—A. P.

DISASTROUS TO COUNTRY'S FINANCES

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS ON 18D RATIO.

AHMEDABAD, August 18.

Sheth Chamaglal G. Parekh, the President of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association has sent the following telegram to the Finance Department, Government of India:—This Association disapproves the Majority Report of the Currency Commission which is detrimental to the vital interests of the agriculturists and indigenous industries and emphatically supports Sir Purshotamdas' Dissenting Minute. The acceptance of the gold bullion standard with gold currency and demonitisation of the sovereign will prove disastrous to country's finances. The New State Bank is unnecessary.—A. P.

A POONA PROTEST.

POONA, Aug. 18.

A well-attended representative meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday night in the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Kale when resolution was unanimously passed recording the strong disapproval of the chief recommendations of the Currency Commission and demanding (a) that the Government do take early steps to introduce in India a full fledged gold standard accompanied by gold currency and that (b) the rate of exchange be restored to 16d. per rupee.

The meeting requests the elected members of the Central Legislature to oppose the Currency Bill placed before them by the Government, if the above demands are not accepted by them—A.P.

Three more arrests were made on the 17th instant in connection with the murder of Chaudhuri Tek Ram, M.L.C. This brings the total number of arrests to five. More arrests are expected.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

Health of Bombay during the 33rd week of 1926. The week ending 14th August 1926.

The total mortality 710 was 27 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.86. The mortality for the 33rd week of 1925 was 628 and death-rate 25.92 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 736 and death-rate 31.30.

Out of the total deaths, 207 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths.

Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 405 and compares favourably with that for the 33rd week of 1925 when the figure was 347 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 375.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference at Bombay, the Jains in Benares observed a complete hartal on Sunday last.—P I.

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POONA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL NEGLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA CITY, Aug. 16.

The last week has been a season of hopeless dullness in Poona. There was no great public function to be performed, no important public meeting to be held, nor any thing that could engage the attention of the Poona public. This extreme dullness has been deepened by the continuous fall of rain which has made the streets unwalkable, and the people indisposed to any thing but laziness and want of spirit. In the midst of this season of inactivties, the only thing that strikes an observer, is the most serious mismanagement in the discharge of the ordinary duties of Poona Municipality. The primary duty of Municipality is sanitation, but the Poona City Munipality will be found to be the greatest offender in this respect. Poona City has become one of the most instanitary places that could be named. The streets are not cleaned, and especially of late, the dust-bins have been transformed into hillocks of refuse. It appears that for days together, the dust-bins have not been emptied, and it is seriously feared that the heaps which are now hillocks, will turn into high mountains. On account of the rain and the offensively bad condition of the roads of the Municipality, people are already compelled to wade through ankle-deep mud, and sometimes through water reaching as high as the knees. It need not be said that the gutters have become honourable rivers flowing over the streets with all the majesty given to them by the over-flowing dust-bins. Streets have been strewn with rotting grass, food-remnants, cow-dung, and every thing of this character. This is the state of the so-called high roads of Poona. To speak of the alleys and bye-paths, would simply be nauseating and staggering. It is rumoured in the City that the high officers of the Municipality do not pull on well together, and this is said to be one of the causes of the present scandalous state of things. But the general public is not concerned with the quarrels of the officers of the Municipality. Their chief care is, that the City must be kept in a fully sanitary state, for which they are spending thousands of rupees every month, and for which they maintain a big Health Officer, drawing very nearly one thousand rupees. The time has come when intelligent voters in the City must begin to look deeper into the affairs of the Municipality.

THE LATE PROF. VIJAPURKAR.

A public condolence meeting was held in the Sarwajanik Sabha Hall, to express sorrow at the death of Prof. Vijapurkar of the Samartha Vidyalaya. The meeting which was held under the presidentship of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, was tolerably well attended.

The condolence resolution was proposed by Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, in a lengthy speech in praise of the virtues of the deceased. Messrs. J. S. Karandikar, S. K. Altekar, D. V. Gokhale and a few others also spoke on the occasion. All the speakers extolled Prof. Vijapurkar's virtues of simplicity, high thinking, love of Marathi language, love of national education, and so on. His life-history was re-told from the days when he was Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College of Poona. As a memorial to him, it was suggested in the condolence resolution that the new Samartha Vidyalaya started by him should be conducted and raised into a model institution which was the aspiration of Prof. Vijapurkar's life. An appeal was made by all speakers and the president to all lovers of national education, to help Vijapurkar's institution, that was as dear to him, as his own child, in all ways possible. Mr. Altekar, who was closely associated with Prof. Vijapurkar, after his resignation from Rajaram College of Kolhapur, pointed out with what unconquerable tenacity the latter had to fight for maintaining the old Samartha Vidyalaya and starting the new one. Mr. Karandikar emphasised Prof. Vijapurkar's love of ancient Hindu culture, and said that his love of the country and national education, and his mother-tongue was in-born with him, and was not created by extraneous circumstances. After other speakers also had paid their tributes to the memory of the deceased educationist, the condolence resolution was passed, the whole audience rising to its feet.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Though the week that is passed is absolutely dull, spirited times are looming large before the Poona people. The Poona City is looking forward with much enthusiasm to the Ganesh Festival that is coming off in the month of September. The two features of that Festival are (1) the "melas" and (2) the Swadeshi Exhibition. The "melas" are in the process of formation and tuition, and the exhibition also is under the efficient control of Mr. E. V. Gharpure who has distinguished himself, as an Exhibition-organizer at the time of the Cawnpore Congress. The prospectus has been advertised in the papers and the stalls are being reserved by Swadeshi manufacturers. As usual, lectures on technical subjects pertaining to Industry and Manufacture are being arranged to be delivered by experts, and on the whole this year, the Exhibition appears to yield magnificent success. A special exhibition committee is under consideration consisting of Maharashtrian manufacturers and capitalists, and from this year, the balance of the Exhibition proceeds is to be kept apart as an Exhibition Fund. The Exhibition has obtained substantial grant from the Reay Museum Fund. The Exhibition is to be opened by Sir Visweshwaraiya.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has returned from his Bengal tour. He expects to undertake another Bengal tour in the month of September.

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MIDNAPORE DISTRICT BOARD

GOVT'S OBJECTION TO MR. SASMAL'S ELECTION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

At question time, replying to a volley of questions, the Hon. Mr. Birley stated on behalf of the Bengal Government in the Council, this afternoon that, in view of Mr. Sasmal's conduct, they did not approve of the election of Mr. Sasmal to the chairmanship of the Midnapore District Board. Under the Local Self-Government Act, the election of the chairman was subject to the approval of the Government. Under the same Act the Government had no authority to call for fresh election but they could only appoint another man in that place. Mr. Birley referred in this connection to the letter written by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of Burdwan. His Excellency the Governor very much regretted that he had to make an appointment himself instead of leaving the choice to the Midnapore District Board, but he had no option in the matter.—Free Press.

GOUREPORE "COOLY" MURDER CASE.

ORDER TO BE PASSED ON SATURDAY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18

Mr. S. K. Sen, counsel for Mr. Spence, assistant in the Gourepore Jute Mill, who is charged with murder of a cooly in the mill, addressing the Court to-day, said that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was such that nobody could come to any other conclusion than the one reached by the Southern Divisional Officer, Barrackpore which culminated in his discharge.

Counsel asked the Court not to listen to the meanderings of a certain section of the Press in Bengal, which had cried for the blood of Mr. Spence, choosing to make the question a racial issue.

Replying the Public Prosecutor stated that the committing Magistrate had no business to discharge the accused, as it was for a judge and jury to do so. The trying Magistrate, submitted the Public Prosecutor, had exceeded his jurisdiction in discharging the accused.

The order will be passed on Saturday.—Free Press.

PT. MALAVIYA'S POLITICS.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S SPEECH AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

Mr. M. V. Abhyanker delivered a public lecture yesterday under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee on Pandit Malaviya's politics. He had to face a section of hostile audience. There were two times some disturbances but in the end the meeting terminated without any untoward incident. Mr. Abhyanker tried to show by reading Panditji's speeches that the origin of Panditji's politics was in the belief that England is ruling India by Divine Grace, and said that Panditji's politics has always been pro-Government and in support of this Mr. Abhyanker read certain passages from the old files of the "Kesari" of Poona. The lecturer read from the Indian National Congress volume published by Natesan and Co., Panditji's speech delivered as the president of the Lahore Congress 1909 to substantiate his charge that Panditji had expressed satisfaction at Lokmanya's incarceration and said one of the two persons referred to by Panditji as "irresponsible persons" whose wild talk is not happily heard in this country was the Lokmanya. Some people from amongst the audience objected to this interpretation. The meeting terminated late at 10 p.m.—Free Press.

APPEAL IN ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The appeal filed by Promodranjan Choudhari, who was sentenced to death in connection with the Alipore Jail murder, came up to-day before the Hon. Mr. Justice Greaves.

Justices Rankin and Mukerjee had differed in their judgments, the former awarding him the extreme penalty of the law, and the latter converting the capital sentence as recommended by the Special Tribunal, who tried the accused in the first instance, to transportation for life.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh, appearing for Promode, submitted that there was nothing to prove that Promode could not be said to have been a party in the actual assault. Mr. Campbell Rogers had deposed that Promode was not on the scene of the assault, and the evidence of Halfhide was vague, while that of the warder, said counsel, was uncertain. Under the circumstances Promode, submitted the counsel, ought to be acquitted, just as other accused who were sentenced by the Tribunal were acquitted by the High Court. Even if he were convicted, the only sentence that could be passed against him was that of transportation for life.

The judmgent has been reserved.—Free Press.

It is understood that the Hindu Relief Committee has received a letter from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya requesting the Committee to keep in readiness copies of all papers connected with his case, and intimating his intention of appearing in person in answer to the summons issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.—F.P.

A Deolali message says hat Sir G. M. Chitnavis, who has gone there to recoup his health, is now feeling better and expected back in Nagpur shortly.—F.P.

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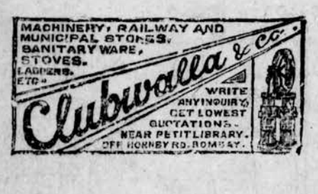
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